The Wellsboro Gazette.

VOL XLV — WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1919. — NO. 18

DAIRYMEN CALL A MILK STRIKE

Patrons of Helvetia Company Are Holding Up Supply for Increased Price

s a result of the difference in the e demanded by members of the rymen's League and the price of- d for January milk by the Hel- a Milk Condensing Company the gue has refused to permit its nbers to deliver milk at the local lensery and a strike is on. The vetia Company owns and operates e condenseries in this county— lsboro, Elkland and Westfield— ch consume about 100,000,000 nds of milk anually, and the three its are affected by the drastic ac- taken by the Dairymen's League. rom an official source we are per- ted to state that it is very im- ant that the condenseries win bitter fight promoted by a con- organized and located in New k State; that if it is lost it leaves price fixing power in the hands few men who, as officers of the ymen's League, act without legal ility.

may be of interest to the dairy- of this section to learn that at milk inquiry held in New York last week, regarding the attitude he League in fixing and standing ly by the price of $4.01 per 100 ds, it was disclosed by the evi- e adduced by Assistant District rney Dooling that a "small e," who did not fairly represent farmers, had obtained control of League and had endeavored by y means they could command, erect a monopoly in the produc- of milk and to stifle competion, by steady and continuous in- se in the price of milk, injurious- affect the consumer."

evenues of $40,000 a month are ing into the offices of the League, of which $200,000 was spent in last year for the maintenance of urious offices" and for the pay- t of large salaries constantly in- sing, to its officers.

espite the claim of officers that farmers are selling their milk at ss, the District Attorney assert- these same officers have recently ked up" their salaries. President er's salary was increased in De- ber, he said, from $7,500 a year expenses to $10,000 a year and nses, while other officers received eases in approximately the same ortion.

t is believed by those who have ied the subject," Mr. Dooling de- d, "that the producers could ac- for January milk a lower price that offered by the dealer ($3.60 100 pounds) and still make a t."

e condition of affairs existing een the dairymen of this section the Helvetia Company—brought t through the connivance and in- e of the Dairymen's League— eeply deplored and is sincerely etted by every business man and en of Wellsboro. The basis of te is said to be on the following ts:

e League demands $4.16 for Jan- 3.7 milk. The condenseries of- $3.83.

e League asks the condenseries sign a three months' contract. condenseries decline, because contend the League would tie up and then fix the price at figure it wanted.

e League demands semi-monthly nents instead of monthly, as now ticed.

ennsylvania has no State dairy- s league. The members here be- to the New York State League pay a dollar a year a cow, for bership, which brings to the ue treasury millions for defense League rules are ironclad. If member violates them he forfeits cow. It is said the rules are rously enforced.

e League [illegible]ingly may act impunity. It can fix prices at advancing them to any figure it ies, because it is exempt from ecution under anti-trust laws of York State by special legisla- act which exempts farmers and ymen. This special act was pass- r the avowed purpose of encour- g farmers and dairymen at a when they apparently needed uragement. It is not believed that as passed to "encourage" the rais of prices beyond a reasonable e, say the condenseries.

owever, acts of the League may xempt from fracture of the anti- laws in New York; there is no exemption known in Pennsyl- a. Were the situation ordinary, aw of supply and demand would late matters. If prices became high, the public would boycott commodity till it came down, producers and distributors would orced to lower to find a market. in the case of milk, children and ids are the immediate and con- able sufferers and that is why ust be had.

e home office of the condenser- as wired its superintendents in county to "sit tight." It says it conducting business at a loss last year, and unless it can sell to [illegible] at a profit there is [illegible] thing [illegible] for it to do [illegible]

condenseries have done more to stimulate agriculture in this county than any other one agency. It is hoped sincerely that the League and the condenseries may be able to get together.

This milk strike is not a fight against the condenseries, but it is the people's fight. It is a revolt against the arbitrary methods of the League officers, who, claiming a following of 60,0000 dairy farmers, have demanded that the people accept the output of these producers at a price higher than that paid during the darkest hours of the war.

The following circular letter was issued Monday by the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company, of Wellsboro, to its patrons:

In view of the many rumors that are being circulated about our Company and in order to make our position clear to any who may be interested we beg to advise that we will pay for January milk delivered to our Wellsboro plant $3.83 per hundred pounds for 3.7 per cent. milk, and we will take care of all milk delivered to us.

Should it for any reason be advantageous to close our plant in Wellsboro we wish to state that we will take care of our patrons who continue to patronize us, so there is no cause for them to be alarmed.

We also hope that those who are withholding their milk now may see their way clear to again deliver it to us. We are indeed sorry that all of our efforts to use our patrons right is not being appreciated by some.

If there is any matter upon which you are not clear we will be very glad to help you if within our power.

Assuring you that it shall continue to be our aim to deal fairly with all of our patrons and to pay the top price for milk that business conditions will warrant, we are,

Yours very truly,
Helvetia Milk Condensing Co.

Appreciate Many Kinds Acts.

The following was printed in the "Cullet," a monthly periodical published by the employes of the Corning Glass Works:

"Will you allow me a short space in Cullet to express my personal appreciation of each member of Wellsboro's Military Band, for the many acts of kindness shown us by the officials of the Corning Glass Works, Wellsboro, Pa.

"Our organization has been called upon a great many times during the past year to play for the Liberty Loan, Red Cross meetings and to escort our boys to the station to entrain for various cantonments throughout the country. Several of the members of Wellsboro's Military Band are employed at the Corning Glass Works, and, of course, it is quite necessary to have them with us, to make things 'go.' All that has been necessary in order to get them, has been to call the efficient Superintendent William J. Woods, state our wants, and they have been granted every single time.

"We fully realize what this means to break in on the company's routine for the day or night's work, but with it all, Mr. Woods has seen to it that the members of Wellsboro's Military Band who are employed at the Corning Glass Works, were with us; and it is the sentiment of our organization: Any time we can be of service to the Corning Glass Works, command us."

WILLIAM S. WOODHOUSE.
Bandmaster, Wellsboro's Military Band.

Believes Men Ought to Know.

Senator Chamberlain declared in the Senate last week that he was no advocate of hasty demobilization but insisted that the administration owes it too the American people to adopt at the earliest possible moment a definite policy of demobilization framed after the policy of the British government. The present programme "is so loosely drawn that an elephant could jump through it," he declared.

"The very next day after the signing of the armistice," he said, "Great Britain adopted a policy for disbanding the British army and sent out men to lecture to the soldiers to tell them what to expect."

"There ought to have been some notice given to the Amrican soldiers and the American people that the marrid men would be excused, that those who had dependnts would be next; that the boys who were going back to jobs would be next. In other words, organize the army for demobilization along lines that appeal to the economic conditions of the times.

Many Drunks in Dry Mansfield.

Drunkenness has broken out again among the members of the Mansfield Branch of the National Society of Amalgamated and Pifficated B. H. Mansfield has been free of this epidemic for a long time and its breaking out as it did just before Christmas was somewhat of a surprise to our citizens. There is little likelihood of the epidemic spreading as this is a very select society and they seem to have taken in no new members since their last session. However, all measures should be taken to nip this epidemic in the bud just as quickly as though there were danger of its spreading to our citizens.—Mansfield Advertiser.

—Judson Whittaker, of the [illegible] son, [illegible] Miss Nina M[illegible], of Co[illegible] [illegible]

UNCLE SAM'S AVIATORS.

An Interesting Description of Methods Employed in Training Flyers.

The following letter from Lieut. David Cameron, 2nd, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cameron, of Harrisburg, formerly of this place, will give the reader some idea of the training given to Uncle Sam's aviators.

Lieut. Cameron completed the course at Love Field, Dallas, Texas. He also trained at Wilbur Wright Field, near Dayton, Ohio. Upon landing overseas in August last he and his companion aviators were embarked upon the advanced training described below. The young flyer is now in Paris, having been assigned among other "bird men," to duty in that city during President Wilson's stay.

Issoudun, France, Nov. 29, 1918.

My Dear Mother and Father:—It has rained most of the time since I last wrote you, so, of course, I have made no progress. I am still waiting to "shoot" at Field 14.

We had an excellent turkey dinner yesterday, but the downpour dampend out the scheduled foot-ball games and other sports. Our only celebration, of Thanksgiving, then, was at the dinner table.

That is not exact. Down in our hearts we offered up Thanksgiving for the termination of the terrible conflict which brought us here. And too, I received *Grandmother's* and Grandfather's fine letters and a late copy of the Gazette.

It occurred to me that I have never given you a connected story of our training over here, so I'll recapitulate now. We began at Field No. 1 with "roulers," ships whose wings have been so cut down that it is impossible to get them off the ground.

Our planes—the chaise-planes—at this center are equipped with rotary motors. Those in the States were stationary. The rotary motor tends to rotate the ship in the direction in which it turns, making it difficult to taxi the ship (that is, drive it along the ground), and to land it. If not carefully handled, the ship will spin around on the ground and finally turn over.

Another peculiarity is that the rotary motor has no carburetor. Instead there are two levers controlling the mixture of gas and air admitted into the cylinders of the motor, which must be adjusted by the pilot. These levers or manettes add a great burden at first, for, if they are not properly adjusted, the motor cuts out and a forced landing results.

The roulers which are taxied along the ground accustom a pilot to the tendency to spin around (cheval, the French call it) and give him practice at handling the manettes.

I forgot to mention that in the States we were taught to drive with the left hand. Over here all planes are so equipped that the pilot must handle the joy stick with his right hand. The roulers help there too.

At Field No. 2 we had dual instruction in 23 meter Nieuports, a French plane with a wing surface of 23 meters. When our monitor or instructor was satisfied with our work, we were sent to testers, who tried us out before we were declared fit to fly Nieuports alone. Then at Field No. 3, where we flew 18 meter Nieuports, (a smaller ship, you see, by 5 meters of wing, or supporting surface.) There we made about twenty landings, had air work and did a few spirals.

From them we progressed to 15 meter Nieuports with 80 horse power motors, living at Field No. 5 and flying at No. 5 and No. 6. The "15's" are tiny birds with single sets of controls, constructed so that the pilot sits way-deep in them, where he becomes almost a part of the plane. At this stage we began, as usual, with landings and then practiced spirals and all sorts of acrobacy.

At Field No. 7 we flew the tiny "15's" with 120 horse power motors in formations of three and five ships. This ship is capable of at least 120 miles an hour. These formations, as seen from the ground, are triangular in shape.

Then came the most thrilling work of all combats in the same type of ships at Field No 8. While there I went up one morning when it was freezing and came down soaked with perspiration. Here a group of ships were sent out to patrol a certain sector with instructions to attack any other planes encountered. When "an enemy" came into sight, one ship flew out to engage him and the battle was on. And usually, before a period was over, the patrol split up into a number of duels.

The object of each pilot in combat is, of course, to "ride" the other, so that he could hit him if his gun were really loaded—to keep his sight on him. Since the guns are mounted securely on the plane and aimed by maneuvring the plane itself, you can imagine the result: two mile-a-minute ships, thousands of feet above the earth darting, spinning, diving, climbing. One has never seen such acrobacy who has not viewed a combat. The ships are never in a normal position. That would be fatal.

And all the time each pilot's eyes are glued on the other's ship. The one with the advantage striving to anticipate every turn of the other; the latter throwing his ship all over the sky, attempting to outguess his opponent. The ships are flown instinctively in every imaginable position, the pilot's left hand on the manettes (the key to the heart of the ship), feeling its pulse, his right on the joy stick, his feet on the [illegible] he is held in [illegible]

It is wonderful sport. I had driven ships before I went to Field No. 8 I had never flown them.

One second you force your ship to dive straight down, motor wide open, wires shrieking, (never before have you ridden so fast); you pull it up suddenly until it is pointed straight to heaven; you have gained such speed from the dive that you climb and climb and climb; then before she stalls you fly over onto your back and while there give a quick turn. Your opponent has followed you down. But if your ruse has worked the up-side-down turn has fooled him. You're on his tail.

Not for a second have you given thought to the flying of your ship. You have seen every move of your opponent. The ship has been directed by the slightest movement of your hands and feet to the position where you were best protected. If at any moment you asked too much of it, you instinctively felt it and in the same manner changed your course. I hadn't the slightest idea that I would ever become so thoroughly a part of a plane.

That is only one of a thousand maneuvers into which the ships fall. Do you blame me for enthusiasm?

At Field No. 8 we also flew monoplanes and several different types of "15's." It was a fitting finale to a fine course.

It is almost 11 p. m. and the rain is still beating down. The wind is blowing so hard that the tar-paper roof is beginning to fail. The Red Cross fire has burned out. I guess that one Abercrombie-Fitch bed roll is the best place for me. I'll beat it for Barracks 5. With lots of love,

DAVID.

DEMANDS NEWS OF SOLDIERS.

Senator Criticizes Use of Cables for Reports of President's Visit.

Senator Sherman, of Illinois, Republican, in an address in the Senate last Friday criticized what he described as the use of transatlantic cables for the transmission of detailed reports of President Wilson's visit abroad while parents were anxiously endeavoring, with little success, to obtain information relative to the welfare of their sons now in the American army overseas.

"I have no objection to this news," he said, "but I want mothers who lie awake nights to obtain information first as to whether their sons are dead in hospitals, and then the news."

Senator Sherman referred to press despatches, which he said described in detail the interior of the Murat Palace in Paris, where the President and Mrs. Wilson are staying, and to accounts of receptions in news matter accredited to the Associated Press and other agencis.

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, said he was informed that "much of this stuff" had been prepared in advance by correspondents.

Senator Sherman asked the Colorado Senator to make a personal investigation, but added that the Associated Press had reported these items as cable messages, and that on previous occasions he had found the association's reports accurate and that it had verified matter that could not be verified from other sources.

During this speech Senator Sherman referred to repeated failure on his part to obtain information through the War Department relative to soldiers abroad, and declared the Navy Department was the only place where he had found "human sympathy and prompt action."

FROM LIQUOR TO DRUGS.

Enforcement of Prohibition Will Be Followed By Use of Drugs.

(From the New York World.)

That the enforcement of the national Prohibition Law from July 1 next would be followed by an increased use of narcotic drugs was inevitable. But have advocates of compulsory abstinence realized how serious the results of abolishing liquor will be in fostering drug addiction, what a menace to public morals will be involved and how they will tax the powers of the police regulation?

Commissioner Copeland's warning against the threatened growth of the drug habit under prohibition and his programme for checking it make possible a full comprehension of the probable proportions of the evil. He urges the registration and finger-printing of drug addicts for identification and to prevent their going from physician to physician to obtain supplies, advocates the absolute control of the amount of narcotic drugs manufactured and discusses the question of confining addicts under strict regulation.

Is the finger-printing of drug users to become one of the exhibits of personal liberty in the United States under Prohibition? The theory has yet become a condition. But certainly an exchange of the liquor evil for the drug evil will be a dear price to pay for compulsory abstinence by act of Congress. Controlling the traffic in habit forming drugs has been a difficult enough problem in itself. To complicate it by legislation naturally operating to increase the popular use of drugs as substitutes for liquor to extend the inquisitorial processes of government to cope with it will furnish a curious example of fatuous moral legislation which defeats its purpose by encouraging a worse immorality.

—The [illegible] Smythe Park [illegible]

JUST A WARNING—THAT'S ALL.

Denver Is Said to Be a Bad Place for Ugly Germans.

Before the signing of the armistice persons of German origin and sympathies were inclined to lie extremely low. Since the ending of actual hostilities they have shown a disposition to appear again in public, and some of them have learned that while fighting may have stopped in France and Belgium it has not necessarily stopped in the United States.

An instance of this is reported by the Denver Post, which rejoices that some returned soldiers planted their fists firmly and eagerly in the faces of two German sympathizers, and advises all soldiers that the next time one of the Huns insults the uniform of the United States that newspaper stands ready to furnish bond and provide its legal staff for the defence of the soldier.

Under the heading "Just a Warning—That's All," the Post tells the following story:—

"Yesterday six soldiers returning from the war entered a downtown restaurant. Attending to their own business, they passed through the restaurant looking for seats where they could all be together. They passed a table where sat two well dressed, well fed pro-German loafers, one of whom said to his companion, with a sneer on his face and with his lily-white soul insulted, 'I see they accommodate soldiers in this place.' Only the last soldier heard this remark. He stopped and said, 'Did you say something to me?' The other soldiers returned and a quarrel started, which threatened to turn into a riot until finally the proprietor of the restaurant ejected the two pro-German loafers who had started the trouble.

"It seems now the war is over the Huns and their sympathizers, smarting from their ignominious defeat are beginning to show resentment against our soldiers. It seems that they are beginning again to offer insults to the United States uniform and the flag that these uniforms back up.

"It might be well to suggest to these pro-Germans that now is a very poor time for them to show their teeth and to insult either the uniform of the United States army or navy or the flag of this country, and that our brave soldiers and sailors who have returned from licking the biggest beast and bully and coward in the world won't stand any nonsense from a lot of the sympathizers of this beast who are too cowardly themselves to go to the front, either for his defence or the defence of this country.

"The uniform of the United States army and navy, in sacredness, is only second to the flag of our country itself, and as a rule the finest men in the world and the bravest and the most tender wear that uniform. They are not looking for trouble and neither are they running away from it or ignoring gratuitous insults, and a few despicable fools and German sympathizers will be taught a long overdue lesson if they begin to try to humiliate or belittle those who wear the uniform of the United States and have just returned from fighting for the Stars and Stripes.

"And, just so we can all very clearly understand each other on this proposition, while the Post and the soldiers and sailors are slow to anger and reluctant to resent insults, and really want peace, and want law and order to prevail, yet, the next time a loafer insults a uniform or the flag of the country and a soldier or sailor shall teach this beast, by physical punishment, the proper reverence for this uniform and this flag, the Post stands ready to furnish bond, and its attorney, and anything else that is necessary in behalf of the soldiers or sailors in case some technical infraction of the law is made in teaching this class of animals that none of their crowd can insult the flag or the uniform and get away with it."

GUILTY OF "BRUTAL RULE."

Editor Appeals to Germany to Make Demonstration of Good Faith.

The London Times quotes an article appearing in Die Zukunft of Berlin on Dec. 11, in which Maximilian Harden, editor of the newspaper, appeals to Germany to make a demonstration of good faith and readiness to secure confidence by giving guarantees.

He says the German people fail to face the facts about their own plight and allied opinions. They do not really understand the account which is being made up against them.

Harden says this account includes "fifty-one months of brutal rule in Belgium during which every law of humanity was broken, the devastation of Northern France, air raids against all law, the custom of sinking passenger and hospital ships, secret arrangements with the Irish and the Flemish, the smuggling of explosives, bacilli and incendiary instruments into neutral countries, and everywhere bribery, fraud and theft."

After saying the allied view is that the German revolution is a fraud he urges Germany to approach the Allied powers with assurances that Germany really places all her hopes in the abandonment of all militaristic ambitions and the creation of a new world.

—The County Auditors have begun their work of auditing the county [illegible] B. Roberts, of this borough, [illegible]

79TH DID GREAT DEEDS.

Pennsylvania Troops Had Captured Formidable Hills When Peace Came

France, Dec. 1, 1918.

Editor of Wellsboro Gazette:—Enclosed appeared in the European edition of the New York Herald, (published in Paris) Dec. 1st, 1918. Am sending it to you because I believe this will be interesting to many of your readers, should you see fit to allow the same space.

Many of the Tioga county boys are in the 157th Brigade, and you will note that their assault met with success.

Yours truly,
Sergt. A. L. BLACKWELL,
Army Signal School, Candidate Section, A. E. F., France.

(From the Herald's Correspondent.)
With the 79th Division.

One of the hardest bits of fighting done by the Americans in the operations just before the armistice went into effect was by the 79th Division east of the Meuse. It occupied a wooded country, cut up by ravines and hills, north of Verdun, and on November 3, in connection with the general movement, was ordered to attack and take Hill 378, a high bald ridge which dominated the plains to the west and north which lie immediately east of the Meuse for miles and threatened any advance along those lines.

Twice before other troops had attempted to take this hill, but failed, with heavy loss as has already been mentioned in the Herald, for at the time of visiting the scene the burial corps was engaged in burying hundreds of bodies, both of Boches and Americans, who had fallen in the attempts to reduce this natural fort.

Twice it was attacked by the 158th Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General E. M. Johnson, and twice the attack failed to gain complete control of the hill, although a lodgment was made upon its southern crest.

The third attack, heavily supported by artillery, gained the hill and allowed the advance of the French and the other troops well on the left, and the further advance of the — Division. The advance was continued by the same brigade reinforced by one regiment from the other brigade, the 157th, advancing north over broken country, a distance of nearly five kilometres, driving the Germans from trenches and prepared positions which they held heavily with machine guns; then turning east, swept forward along the ravines and wooded ridges, capturing finally the villages of Etraye, Reville and Wavrille. From the crests above these villages the plains below were commanded as far as the hills to the east of the Thiente river.

These hills to the east, Cote d'Horgue, Cote de Mermont, Hill 328 and 319, stood like veritable fortresses above the plain, covered with lines of trenches which the boche occupied with his machine guns and light artillery.

Against these hills, across river and plain, the 79th Division, with the 157th Brigade under Brigadier-General W. J. Nicholson, assaulting and capturing Hills 328 and 319, while the 158th Brigade demonstrated against the Cote de Mormont.

The hour of the signing of the armistice found the hills either wholly or in part in possession of the 79th Division, after stubborn fighting which stopped only at 11 a. m. on November 11.

The Division is composed of troops from Pennsylvania and Maryland under the command of Major-General Joseph H. Kuhn, and is now, like other divisions, engaged in polishing up. The Herald correspondent found the men in fine spirits drilling and inspecting, well clad and clean. All were glad that the war was over, but many expressions of regret were heard that they had not had a chance to go into Germany.

Best Record for Bulb Gatherers.

"We are all pretty good, but some of us are better," says the Corning Cullet. "Wellsboro claims to have the best record for [illegible] Corning [illegible] making."

Corning G-6 Machine Bulbs.

Gatherer E. Schreckenberger, for week ending December 10th, 1918. Made 24,366; Good, 22,862; faults, 1,497. Average per hour: Made 548; good, 514; faults, 34. Percentages: Good, 94; faults, 6.

Wellsboro W-6 Machine Bulbs.

Gatherer, S. Carpenter, for week ending October 19th, 1918. Made 25,326; Good, 23,920; faults 1,406. Average per hour: Made 539; good, 509; faults, 30. Percentages: Good, 94.4; faults, 5.6.

Crooked Creek Chat.

Crooked Creek, Jan 8. Rev. J. C. Glenn, pastor of the Christian Missionary Alliance church, is holding Evangelistic meetings in the church. Rev. Glenn is a very able speaker and preachers the gospel in all its fulness. Every one is urged to attend these meetings.

Wesley Borden has moved his family in the house of M. D. Holiday. Lawrence Carpenter has moved in the house vacated by Mr. Borden.

O. W. Hayes, of Corning, called on friends in town [illegible]

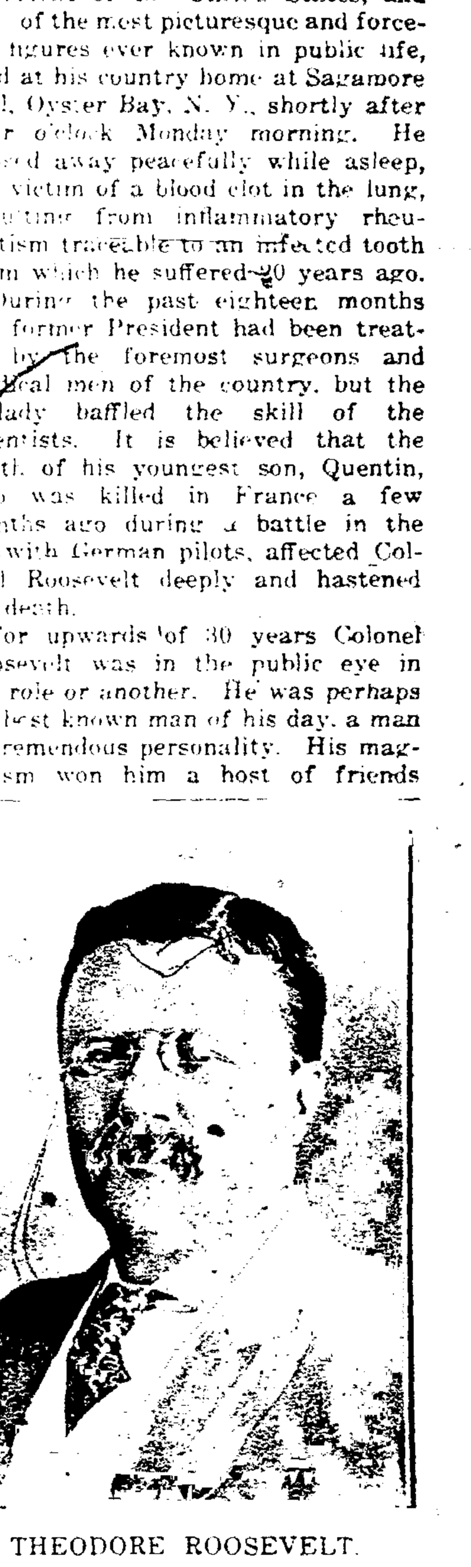
COL. ROOSEVELT DIES IN HIS SLEEP

Great American's Career Ends Peacefully at Home Early Monday Morning

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, and one of the most picturesque and forceful figures ever known in public life, died at his country home at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y., shortly after four o'clock Monday morning. He passed away peacefully while asleep, the victim of a blood clot in the lung, resulting from inflammatory rheumatism traceable to an infected tooth from which he suffered 20 years ago.

During the past eighteen months the former President had been treated by the foremost surgeons and medical men of the country, but the malady baffled the skill of the scientists. It is believed that the death of his youngest son, Quentin, who was killed in France a few months ago during a battle in the air with German pilots, affected Colonel Roosevelt deeply and hastened his death.

For upwards of 30 years Colonel Roosevelt was in the public eye in one role or another. He was perhaps the best known man of his day, a man of tremendous personality. His magnetism won him a host of friends



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

who stuck to him through the ups and downs of his political life. The death of Colonel Roosevelt came at a time when he was said to be preparing a statement announcing that he would not be the candidate for the Presidency in 1920. He was 61 years old.

Colonel Roosevelt was preaching preparedness long before it was generally believed that the United States would enter the war, and when the historic step was taken his four sons and a son-in-law were among the first to volunteer for military service.

The famous American, the 26th President of the United States, was laid to rest yesterday afternoon without pomp or ceremony in the village cemetery at Oyster Bay. In the words of the clergyman who conducted the funeral service, "America's most typical American, known in every corner of the earth, will go to his grave as a quiet, democratic, Christian country gentleman beloved by his neighbors."

CHARGES OF INEFFICIENCY.

Congressman Submits Resolution to Investigate the War Risk Bureau.

(From the Montrose Republican.)

There have been many charges of inefficiency against the War Risk Bureau. One of the statements that has been made is that a pile of 300-000 unopened letters lay in the building housing the bureau, and when a conscientious clerk started to open up the mail from anxious dependents regarding the non payment of their allowances, he was ordered to stop by a higher official as it "made more work."

Congressman L. T. McFadden of [illegible] presented the following resolution, [illegible] it on Dec. 17, and it has been referred to the Committee on Rules.

"Whereas many members of Congress have been informed by dependent wives, fathers, and mothers of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the inefficiency of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and the failure of said bureau to carry out the purpose and intent of Congress, as expressed in the Act creating the military and naval branch thereof. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Speaker of the House is hereby authorized to appoint a select committee of nine members of the House, whose duty shall be to make a thorough inquiry into the affairs of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the administration of the soldiers' and sailors' insurance, compensation, and allotment laws, and to report its conclusions and recommendations to the House not later than January 1[illegible], 1919."

Said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to [illegible] employ clerical and [illegible] assistance [illegible]

GRASS BIG PROFIT

R REPORTS THREE
GS LAST SEASON
) PRICE HIGH

Exceeds Supply; Acre
mparatively Small.

a new crop, Sudan is producing some amazid profits. On the farm Hobart, in Allen county, e cuttings last season, yield of 7.3 tons of hay he field that was left for 781 pounds an acre. The grass is selling for $1 a reason for this abnormal rse is that there is a the seed, which is much the limited acreage of n supply, says Floyd B. he Illustrated World.

ss is an annual crop, nted in rows usually, and wo or three times during When it is handled in requires from two to three lant an acre. It may be times for hay, or a seed lso a hay crop can be ob the present high prices, rofit is in the seed of

nishing drouth resisting Sudan grass is the main gives it value.

a drouth much more read he standard crops for the ns, such as kafir, milo and Sudan grass is being pushed monstration agents and ex n for the Kansas State Ag college. Lee H. Gould, the ting agent for southwestern here the rainfall is very lim-

is certain to be an immense n the acreage of Sudan grass ection within the next few e had plantings of this crop county district in 1914, and did well. The crop [illegible] l, and it will produce high th very limited rainfall. It much in the coming years to th to the drier sections in the part of the United States." uld's opinion is the same as the other demonstrating n Kansas. There is more in mong the farmers in Sudan an in any other crop.

grass was imported into this from Africa, and was grown all way in an xperiment sta Texas. It produced good re these station trials from the of course the agents of the States department of agricul l not put the seed out to the until they weresure of the r The seed was quite gener tribut over thecountry la

uch this crop is a aluable sub for the Bermuda grasses, be introduced wherever farm d their soil too dryfor the be e of its characteristics should borne in mind before planting the fact that once given t spreads with great rapidity. ncer of grass possesses a net of tough, fibrous roots, which over a radius of a foot. Each f segmented, and fed each another blade of grass may up. In the Southern states on grass, which is [illegible] grass, has proved itself the formidable pest with which cot owers have to contend. Because s thick root network, it is next possible to stop once it has got field.

ERVING TABLE IS WIRED

e is Strung Up for Electrical Appliances.

a convenient appointment for a fast room, a tea wagon, wired fitted with connecting wires he accommodation of a coffee per or, a toaster, and a chafing [illegible] been introduced. Except for the it is not different from [illegible] or ry serving cart.

homes where electric table ap ces are utilized freely, it makes a attractive and serviceable [illegible] for it may be used for all [illegible] informal occasion and in [illegible] or sun porch, where a light et is available.

y having the various electric ces on a tea wagon the work h setting and clearing a table plified, while the latter is also it ready held by service and warm dishes during a meal.—Popular chanics.

RING WHEEL FOR AUTOMOBILE

vention of Missourian Expected to Save Wear on Tires

A Pattonsburg, Mo., man has made plication for a patent on a resilient spring wheel which is expected to duce the cost of the upkeep of tires automobiles and make riding much sier.

By the arrangement of the equalizer springs and other devices interme ate the wheel rim and the hub, the tter, the hub, may under stresses d strains yield radially to and in is manner absorb and counteract rs and jolts incident to movement of e wheel over inequalities in the oad bed.

That this is to be a mild, open winter, according to weather prophets, the silver lining to the cloud of the ews that coal is going up.

For some reason there is a strange silence on the part of the critics who were claiming not long ago that the war would last ten more years.

[illegible] have brought anarchists and other [illegible] to the fore. They [illegible] be [illegible]

WIRELESS STARTS AUTOMOBILE

Motor Set Going by Spark From Plant Five Miles Away.

A number of inventors have succeeded in developing apparatus whereby boats are guided by wireless telegraph, but the experiment was tried for the first time the other day with an automobile, at the Indiana State Fair, and it worked. The motor of an Overland car was started every five minutes by a wireless spark from the Overland headquarters in Indianapolis, five miles away.

A complete wireless outfit consisting of motor generator, transformers, relays and other paraphernalia was installed in the show windows of the city sales rooms. This was connected with an aerial on the roof of the building and by stepping the alternating current up from 110 volts to 16,000 volts the apparatus made it possible to send messages 300 miles. The car on exhibition at the fair grounds was fitted up with a receiving apparatus and the necessary automatic switches and relays for throwing on and off the electric current of the starter and magneto. An automatic switch was regulated so as to allow the car to run for forty-five seconds, after which the magneto was cut off. The operation of starting the car was repeated at five minute intervals.

One of the most interesting features of the experiment was the fact that the entire operation of starting the car was accomplished without the aid of a human hand. A time switch, installed in connection with the wireless outfit in the city, controled the entire operation.

NEW JAP ROOM IS FAD

Rest Apartment Set Apart for Guests Who Are Tired.

The latest fad of the fashionable hostess is a Japanese guest room in the country house. The tired guest just arriving from a warm and uncomfortable journey, is ushered into a dim, breezy cool room with floor covered in Japanese straw blinds at the windows, draperies of Japanese cotton toweling in blue bamboo and white printing or pale green, printed with white crysanthamums. The furniture is natural or green wicker, a Japanese screen showing the remote, ice cool peak of Fuji as a background for gray storks and floating lilies is drawn across the corner on a low stand is a big imitation Hawthorne jar in the wonderful Imari blue color and filled with pine branches or ferns.

To most folk the idea of a Japanese room brings a mental picture of red and yellow paper lanterns, an open Japanese umbrella swinging from the chandelier and bunches of artificial cherry blossoms stuck in vases. All these colorful decorations are omitted from the Japanese guest chamber, which is in cool quiet shades of green and blue.

NETS AND SUBMARINES

How Easily It Is to Tangle Up Under Sea Craft

Anybody who has ever seen the trouble that can be made for a steamship when a rope, even though not very long or very large, gets tangled in its propeller will wonder what happened to the German submarine that ran foul of a fishnet off Dover.

No craft probably owns a margin of safety quite so small as does the submarine, and hardly anything can happen to it that does not produce consequences serious or fatal. Now, the nets used in deep sea fishing are large, strong and heavy, but they do not cost much, as war expenditures go, and the little incident described all too breifly in the war news seemingly suggests a convenient and effective means of reducing these much dreaded little assassins to helplessness.

With a net once around her organ of propulsion a submarine would either remain permanently under water, which would be bad for her crew, or she would have to rise to the surface and remain there for a considerable time, within sight of the hostile marksman, and that, too, would be attended with most positive inconveniences—Tit Bits.

ORIGIN OF CLEAN SHAVE

Early Greek Warriors Found Whiskers Handicap in Battle.

Early records state that the practice of shaving originated in the fact that the beard afforded too good a hold for an enemy in battle. This is the cause assigned for the origin of shaving among the Greeks about the time of Alexander. In other countries the practice was first adopted by military men. Historians mention the alarm in which some Roman emperors lived because of the fear that their barbers might cut their throats. For the sake of concealing a scar on his throat, the Emperor Hadrian wore a beard. This fact brought the custom again into fashion.

EXPLODES POPULAR BELIEF

It is a popular belief that more boys than girls are born in time of war. According to a well known London Doctor, however, there is little ground for such an idea. He declares he worked in a district where the strain of war was felt very much because it provided a large proportion of its population to British fighting forces. He found in six months of cases he attended 55 per cent of the births were girls and 45 per cent boys.

Fourth of July is most appropriately suggested as a day for the celebration of a world-wide safety and sane.

If the public does take to airplanes in place of automobiles, it will be pleasant to have good roads to fly [illegible]

[illegible] of news print it is to be hoped it will also undertake to control its [illegible]

BRITISH THRONGS CHEER WILSON

President Welcomed by Royal Pair and Is Conveyed to Palace in Triumph.

ROYAL SALUTE IS FIRED.

Guns Roar and Great Throng Cheers as He Arrives—His Enthusiastic Reception an Index of Plain People's Affection.

London.—President and Mrs. Wilson rested in Buckingham Palace after a journey from Calais to London, during which they were accorded all the honors ever given royalty. Never has a royal progress, except those of great national ceremonials, excited such interest here as the first state visit of an American President.

As the President's train crossed the Thames and entered the station a great cheer went up from the assembled crowd. A salute of 41 guns was fired from the Tower of London and in Hyde Park.

The drive of the short procession from the station to the palace was made through streets lined with the guards regiments in khaki. Fresh flags hung overhead and covered the buildings, while windows, balconies, sidewalks and open spaces were filled with people, many of whom wore the American colors.

It was a brief spectacle. First came the sovereign's escort of troops from the Household Cavalry, with helmets and steel cuirasses. Then came the carriages with King George and President Wilson and Queen Mary, Mrs. Wilson and Princess Mary. These were followed by three others, which passed almost unnoticed, as all eyes were for Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and the royal family.

Although the trip was a short one, it lay through a most interesting section of London. From Charing Cross the route lay along the north side of Trafalgar Square, with the Nelson monument towering on the left and the National Gallery on the right, its gray walls almost covered by huge American and British flags. It continued along Pall Mall, turning northward at St. James place and up St. James street to Piccadilly—the chief landmarks along this stage being the solid weather worn buildings of the old London clubs, now decked with bunting they keep for special occasions. The procession drove westward along the north side of Piccadilly, also a tract of clubs and big hotels and palatial residences, notably the home of the Duke of Devonshire, with the Red Cross flag over it, and the residence of the Duke of Wellington, at the entrance of Hyde Park, where the procession turned.

Between Piccadilly and Buckingham Palace there stretches green park, which was dark with people. The party drove past Wellington Arch and along the southern side of the park, flanked on the right by the wall of the palace ground, and then into the broad plaza before the palace and through the iron gates into the palace forecourt.

Probably the most interesting part of the spectacle for the President was the people, who were crowded everywhere to greet him. The day being a holiday, working men and women had a chance to turn out, with their small children. They made the most of their opportunity and to no stratum of British humanity could the President have made stronger appeal.

While the formal features of the event were well staged and managed, the human factor presented the most interest. The interior of the grimy old station, where King George welcomed Mr. Wilson, was carpeted with red and walls and roofs were hidden behind masses of flags. Club windows were nearly monopolized by men, while the homes and stores along the way were filled with gay parties only less interesting than those on the streets.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

MANCHESTER.—President Wilson passed several hours at Carlisle, birthplace of his mother, spoke from the pulpit of the church which his grandfather ministered, met persons who knew his family and paid tribute to the woman who became mother of a President.

WASHINGTON.—Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, urges validation by Congress of $1,700,000,000 of foreign and $600,000,000 of domestic war contracts entered into verbally. Interminable litigation and bankruptcy for many concerns are pictured as the alternative.

BERN.—Owing to a scarcity of meat in Germany the price of horse flesh has been advanced again. Reports tell improvement in food conditions in the country districts of Germany, but not in the cities. Clothing is scarce.

WASHINGTON.—Senator James A. Reed calls the proposed league of nations an airy cobweb in a temple of fa[illegible]

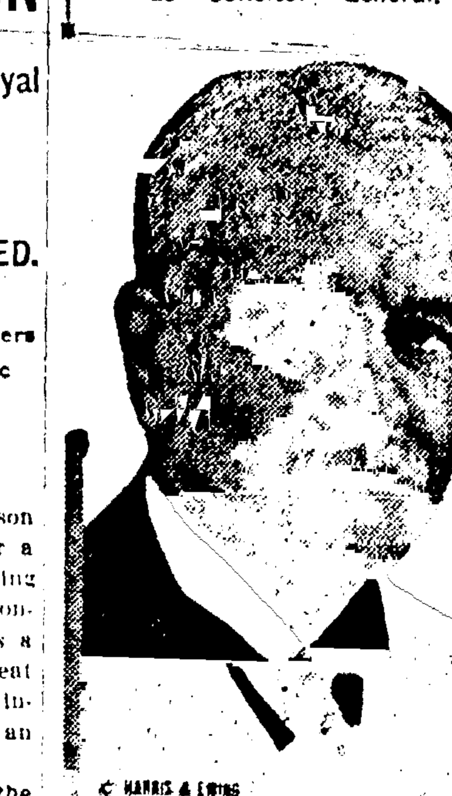
PARIS.—Russian troops have captured Perm, defeating the Bolsheviki and taking 18,000 prisoners, the French foreign minister announced in the Chamber.

Now it said the Finns were forced by Germans to accept a monarchy instead of a republic. Now, Finland can afford to make a face at the Kaiser and choose its own ruler.

Somebody with nothing else to do has figured a list of famous [illegible] who [illegible] be more than ninety. Any[illegible] admits being over forty [illegible] classified as fa[illegible]

ALEXANDER C. KING.

Succeeds John W. Davis as Solicitor General.



Alexander C. King of Atlanta, Ga., has been named to succeed John W. Davis as United States solicitor general.

SEA FIGHTERS' OVATION

Mightiest American Fleet Ever Assembled Anchors at New York.

Ships, Returning Victorious From War, to Join Squadron on This Side, Enthusiastically Greeted.

New York.—America's battle fleet, returning victorious from the war, was welcomed home by cheering thousands who watched the impressive spectacle from boats and skyscrapers and every point of vantage.

A whirling snow storm at times blotted out the majestic fighting ships as they moved slowly up the bay past the Statue of Liberty, where Secretary Daniels reviewed them from the deck of the presidential yacht Mayflower.

Preceding the fleet came a swarm of small craft and submarine chasers, clearing the way. The islands in the harbor, the docks and tops of tall buildings were thronged with spectators, despite a cutting wind.

It was the greatest naval review in American history, and it marked the day when the United States formally assumed its place as the second naval power of the world. The biggest sea fighting force the United States ever boasted had its first being as a single unit—a veritable American armada—as Secretary Daniels reviewed the combined American battle fleets.

The review was the official welcome to the Atlantic fleet, which for nearly two years has kept the United States flag flying in European waters. These long, gray craft steamed up the bay to the music of cheers and sirens, and in the Hudson river joined the home squadron, which has remained on this side. The homecoming fleet was made up of Admiral Mayo's flagship, the Pennsylvania, and nine other dreadnoughts: Arizona, Oklahoma, Nevada, Florida, Utah, New York, Texas, Wyoming and Arkansas.

NEW PARLIAMENT SAFE FOR LLOYD GEORGE.

London.—Complete returns for the election of the new parliament give the following results:

Coalition Unionists	334
Coalition Liberals	127
Coalition Laborites	10
Unionists	46
Asquithian Liberals	37
Laborites	65
National party	2
Independents	5
Socialists	1
Sinn Feiners	73
Irish Nationalists	7

All told, [illegible] with the Unionists, [illegible] party may be regarded [illegible] as supporting Lloyd George. The opposition [illegible] formed by the Asquithian Liberals, Laborites and Independents.

LEAGUE TO SAVE KAISER.

Hindenburg Suggested for Head of Organization.

Berlin.—A league for the protection of the person, liberty and life of the Kaiser has been formed at [illegible] to the former emperor, as well as diplomats with whom he was associated, to submit all possible documents to prove the Emperor's innocence of the outbreak of the war. Prince Henry, president of the league, suggested Von Hindenburg for the post.

TAKE TWO "RED" WARSHIPS.

Capture Made While Vessel Was Bombarding Lighthouses.

London.—The British warship Calypso has captured two Bolshevik destroyers in the eastern Baltic, according to an official report from the admiralty. One of the destroyers was engaged in bombarding lighthouses in the vicinity of Reval. The officers and men on board the destroyers were made prisoners. No casualties occurred on the Calypso, according to Captain Thesiger, her commander.

TALLEST SAND DUNE TO GO

Mount Tom, Landmark Near Gary, Ind., Will Be Cut Down.

Gary, Ind.—Mount Tom, the highest spot in northern Indiana and the most imposing peak in the sand dunes east of Gary is to be destroyed.

Jacob Sansibar, a Chicago contractor, purchased the dune and intends to mine sand there. A [illegible] survey station is located on top of [illegible]

HEINZ LEAVES TO AID HOOVER

Goes Abroad as His Assistant to Work in Europe.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS DID

Tribute to the Splendid Aid Voluntarily Given the Food Administration by the Newspaper Publishers of Pennsylvania.

Howard Heinz, Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania, has sailed for Europe. He went in response to a cablegram from Herbert Hoover, who is in Paris, urging him to take the first steamer. It is known that Mr. Heinz is to assist Mr. Hoover in the work of distributing food supplies among our Allies in the great war, but it is not known whether he will be stationed in Paris or sent directly to some other European capital.

In the meantime the work of the Food Administration in Pennsylvania will be conducted by the Headquarters Staff in Philadelphia, with Mr. J. S. Crutchfield, Vice Administrator, as Chairman of the Board, in Mr. Heinz's absence. The latter has not resigned as Administrator. While a number of the paid employes have been released from service enough will be retained to carry on the necessary clerical work.

Conference of Administrators.

The County Administrators of Pennsylvania held a conference in Philadelphia on Friday of December 27th, at which plans for the future were discussed. At the close of the afternoon session, it was resolved to form a permanent organization of all the volunteer Food Administration officials in the state and Howard Heinz was elected permanent President.

In the evening Mr. Heinz gave a dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel to his official "family," which consisted of the Chiefs of Divisions at Headquarters, the County Administrators and the Headquarters Secretaries. The only persons present outside of this official family were George Wharton Pepper, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense, Arthur Sewall, of the Advisory Committee, and Lieutenant Governor Frank B. McClain, all of whom had been associated with Mr. Heinz in phases of the food supply work.

In his address to his associates Mr. Heinz dwelt upon the unswerving devotion of the County Administrators and the faithful manner in which they had performed their duties. While some of the food regulations promulgated by Washington were of necessity of a compulsory character, yet the Administrators had combined good judgment with justice in their enforcement. But above all, Mr. Heinz stated, the success of the Administration's work was primarily due to the support of the people of the state, who by conserving food and voluntarily observing the regulations of the Administration had helped to win the war.

George Wharton Pepper congratulated Mr. Heinz and his associates on the success of the Food Administration's work. Addresses were also made by Mr. Sewall and Lieutenant Governor McClain. The latter [illegible] specially upon the part played by the Pennsylvania farmers not only in increasing the food supply, but by conservation in its use as well.

What the Newspapers Did.

George Nox McCain, Director of the Division of Press News of the Food Administration in Pennsylvania, spoke of the remarkable assistance and effort of the newspapers to aid the Administration in its task. In a period of personal activity in newspaper work covering a period of over thirty-five years, [illegible] known of [illegible] such spontaneous [illegible] that given the Food Administration by the newspapers of Pennsylvania [illegible] and forty-seven [illegible] and weekly papers of Pennsylvania had voluntarily [illegible] support the Administration [illegible] [illegible] and their [illegible] pledge. The amount of space devoted exclusively to Food news, rulings and propaganda [illegible] of advertising [illegible] by the publishers without cost to the government.

At the close of the [illegible] State Food [illegible] Staff in Philadelphia presented Mr. Heinz with a beautiful silver service [illegible] their high regard [illegible] and an [illegible] At the previous meeting in November Mr. Heinz was presented with a silver loving cup by the County Administrators.

HAS RESERVOIR OF CIDER

Farmer Keeps It From Fermenting in Paraffin Cistern.

Princeton, Ind.—Albert F. Doerner has a 150 barrel cistern brimming full of good apple cider on his farm four miles southwest of Princeton. Handicapped by lack of barrels and the [illegible] of his apple crop, Mr. Doerner had a huge cistern constructed.

It was well lined with concrete and a heavy coating of paraffin was placed over the concrete, while a regular cistern pump, new and clean, fitted closely over the top. Then he started making cider with his big mill, a pipe carrying the cider from the press directly into the cistern, where the paraffin coating keeps the apple juice fresh and prevents fermentation.

—Most of us are too superstitious to walk under the [illegible] of fa[illegible]

Are You Open-Minded?

The average American is open-minded.

American business is conducted by true Americans of vision, open-minded men who believe in their country and strive to meet their country's needs. The men in the packing industry are no exception to the rule.

The business of Swift & Company has grown as the nation has progressed. Its affairs have been conducted honorably, efficiently and economically, reducing the margin between the cost of live stock and the selling price of dressed meat, until today the profit is only a fraction of a cent a pound—too small to have any noticeable effect on prices.

The packing industry is a big, vital industry—one of the most important in the country. Do you understand it?

Swift & Company presents facts in the advertisements that appear in this paper. They are addressed to every open-minded person in the country.

The booklet of preceding chapters in this story of the packing industry, will be mailed on request to
Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards - - Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company
U. S. A.

WASHER IS PORTABLE

Electric Shade Cleaner Invented by Chicago Electrician

The invention of a portable electric shade washer by William A. [illegible], chief electrician of the Chicago postoffice has solved the problem of cleaning the [illegible] lamps and shades used in this building. Formerly it required a man [illegible] [illegible] can be cleaned once each month.

The lamp and shade washer [illegible] which has now been [illegible] three or four years and is said to be the only one of its kind, consists of two [illegible] [illegible] the washer and the other the dryer. —World's Advance.

COW CAN'T KICK IT OVER

Sanitary Milk Pail Outwits Most Fractious Bovine.

A sanitary milk pail which cannot be kicked over by a cow during the milking process has been invented by a [illegible]

Fastened in the lid of the bucket is a flexible tube [illegible] in a [illegible] The sides of the [illegible] so that it may be held between the knees without difficulty by the milker.

When it is in use the dairyman seats himself on the pail and [illegible] into the [illegible] This prevents [illegible] tends to prevent the milk being spilled and makes it unnecessary for a man to carry a stool with him while doing his work.—Popular Mechanics.

GAUGES CITY PAVEMENTS

New Device Makes Them Smooth and of Right Height.

An adjustable gauge which guides the contractor at work on concrete or asphalt pavement and produces an accurate surface, is now being used on many street paving jobs. The device works on the principle of the smoothing board which the builder of a cement sidewalk uses to make sure his surface is level.

The new paving gauge is on wheels that run in the cement gutters. It can be adjusted to various widths of street and for different heights of crown. As the street workers progress on each operation in placing the different layers, the gauge is pulled behind them. The method is much quicker and surer than older ways which were largely guess work.—Illustrated World.

—Some people never stop to think and wouldn't [illegible] if they did.

HYPNOTIZES LOWER ANIMALS

Amusing Experiments by a Texas College Professor

Fort Worth, Texas.—Prof. Tom Paul Frizzell, of this city, believes in and practices hypnotism on both man and the lower animals. A big silver Wyandotte rooster gave out a "squawk" as the professor placed the chanticleer with both feet squarely on the ground. Then drawing a piece of crayon from his pocket he forced the rooster's bill to the floor and drew a line extending straight away from his subject. Then stepping back the professor [illegible] while the rooster stood [illegible] steadfastly at the [illegible] Then, with a loud [illegible] the professor broke the [illegible] and [illegible] the rooster [illegible] made his exit.

[illegible] Professor [illegible] and [illegible] could force [illegible] commands entirely. He [illegible] and is doing some excellent work.

WHY

Torpedoes Do Not Always Reach Target

The commander of a submarine must lie in wait for his quarry with the nose of his boat pointing in the direction where he expects the enemy's vessel to pass. Then he has to estimate the speed of the approaching ship and her distance and to fire the torpedo at the point where he calculates she will have arrived when the torpedo has finished its run.

A naval officer says: "If any one wishes to appreciate some of the difficulties of submarine work let him sit down under a chart of any portion of the seas, say the English channel—suspended from the ceiling; let him punch a hole through it, and above the hole place a piece of looking glass inclined at 45 degrees.

"Let him further imagine his chair and glass moving sideways as the effect of tide. Let him occasionally fill the room with steam to represent mist. Let him finally crumple the chart in ridges to represent the waves and then try to carry out the maneuvers [illegible] look so simple when the chart is [illegible] out on the table and looked down [illegible] in the quiet solitude of a [illegible] room."

Nevertheless, "a good time [illegible] by all."

And after peace the [illegible] resume the war!

America's boys did [illegible] ing for th[illegible]

A GUN MAN

By James B. Hendryx.

GUN MEN AGAIN ACTIVE

Double Murder on Crowded Street—Murderer Escapes.

That the gun men of New York have renewed activities after the temporary period of quiescence following the Rosenthal affair was made evident last evening when two men were shot down in plain sight of hundreds of pedestrians near the corner of Nineteenth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The victims, Bruno Anderson and a man called the "Rabbit," swung out of Seventh Avenue in a large touring car and drew up to the curb. Instantly a man stepped up to the machine, and drawing an automatic pistol, fired four shots in rapid succession, every one of which took effect in the bodies of his victims. During the excitement following the shooting the murderer made his escape.

Anderson was instantly killed, and the Rabbit expired as he was being lifted into an ambulance; not, however, before he had managed to gasp the name of the "Pepper Kid," a notorious gunman and a member of the Red Mike gang.

Little is known of the Rabbit, but the fact that Anderson was a political henchman of Alderman Mulvaney has electrified the police to unwonted activity, and the drag-net was immediately spread for the notorious gangster.

* * *

If Miss Roxie Knowlton had not come face to face with and instantly recognized the Pepper Kid on Twenty-Third Street that pleasant winter afternoon, the above would not have appeared in the columns of the Wireless, and this story would never have been written. But Miss Knowlton did meet the Pepper Kid; subsequently the police did go on a still hunt for the right man. For, as will appear, the Pepper Kid had, with neatness and despatch, personally conducted the bumping off of Anderson and the man known as the Rabbit.

* * *

Under the expanding influence of the warming sun the Kid unthinkingly allowed his footsteps to carry him into the proscribed district. He sauntered leisurely north on Broadway and became suddenly aware of the proximity of Cronin—big, red-faced, bull-necked Buck Cronin, who served the commonwealth more or less faithfully in a capacity which had intimately to do with Pepper Kids and their ilk. It would be impossible to explain how the Kid became aware of Cronin's approach. He neither saw nor heard him, but by the exercise of that sixth sense—the sense of danger—which is as incomprehensible as it is undeveloped in the mental economy of the law abiding, the near presence of that minion of the law was known to him long before the latter had even the faintest suspicion of a rift in the dead-line.

At Twenty-Third Street he dodged swiftly around the corner and into violent collision with the person of Miss Roxie Knowlton; whereat divers and sundry small bundles were scattered upon the sidewalk. The Pepper Kid was in a hurry; nevertheless, he stopped, dropped to his knees, and set about collecting the parcels from among the feet of the multitude. For the Pepper Kid was not an average citizen—he was an outlaw. Having secured the parcels and wiped the dust from their wrappings, he encountered the dark blue eyes of their owner—eyes that regarded him half frightenedly from the delicately moulded features that showed all too white beneath the wide brim of her cheap hat. There was something appealing in her expression—a certain wistfulness, accentuated rather than offset by the frankly amused twitching at the corners of her lips. The Pepper Kid became conscious of a momentary [illegible] of prescience—a fleeting, [illegible] glimmer of short, stiff [illegible] braided pigtails.

"Oh, thank you so much! Why, Eddie Grantley!" she cried, her eyes alight with excitement. [illegible] turned to glance at these [illegible] eager-eyed girl and the clean-cut [illegible]ous-faced young man.

At the sound of the name the Pepper Kid started. The movement was almost imperceptible, and the [illegible] trained muscles of the face gave [illegible] dication of surprise. The moment [illegible] flash developed into a succession of clear-cut pictures which raced through his brain with the logical sequence of a moving-picture film. With a smile he replaced his hat.

"I beg your pardon, Miss. Miss—" He nearly said Miss Knowlton. "You are evidently mistaken. My name is not Grantley."

"And never was?" The question flashed from smiling lips, although the blue eyes were serious. The Pepper Kid flushed.

"And never was," he repeated softly. The eyes which gazed into hers never wavered and his lips did not smile. Without waiting for a reply, he hurried away and was lost in the crowd.

* * *

It was a far cry from the little girl [illegible] pigtails to the [illegible] white-faced young lady [illegible] parcels were sent flying that day on Twenty-Third Street.

Her father Judge Knowlton, had by [illegible] speculation dissipated his fortune and [illegible] penniless. Her [illegible] brother, having strained to [illegible] against all that [illegible] longings and journeyed cityward with brave independence and the avowed determination (wofully vague and indefinite as to ways and means) of earning her daily bread.

For two weary months prior to her inadvertent meeting with the Pepper Kid she had vainly sought employment. Weeks had passed since that meeting, and the incident, trivial as it may seem, served only to increase her wretchedness. Each day as she wearily tramped the streets her tired eyes eagerly sought the faces of the throngs.

There was no money left in the little silver mesh-bag now—in fact, there was no little silver mesh-bag—and two of her rings were missing from the quaint, oblong jewel-case in the tray of her trunk. Necessity had driven her to the pawn-shops, and one by one her precious trinkets—little love gifts of the happier days—were exchanged for cabalistic tickets and a few paltry dollars.

There was little of interest to the gently reared girl in the lives of her fellow boarders in the cheap Nineteenth Street lodging-house. Shop girls for the most part they were, with a few low-salaried stenographers, a tired-eyed seamstress or two — and Miss Katherine McCabe.

During the brief week that Miss McCabe had been among them she had managed to insinuate herself into the good graces and confidence of all. Especially did she curry favor with those who were seeking employment. It was whispered about that she was a cloak model at Wessel's.

"Thirty-five a week," one girl whispered to Roxie. "Gee, wisht I was rich!"

An experienced observers might have noted a certain hardness in the lines of her face, and also that Miss McCabe sported far too many diamonds, and a wardrobe entirely disproportionate to the possibilities of even the fabulous thirty-five a week. But the Nineteenth Street house was not the abode of experienced observers. To most of the girls twelve a week spelled wealth, and beyond twelve anything was possible.

Miss McCabe took a special fancy to Roxie Knowlton, and tactfully drew her into long conversations, during the course of which the homesick girl poured into her sympathetic ears the whole story of her misfortunes, not omitting her discouraging search for employment and her meeting with Eddie Grantley.

* * *

The Pepper Kid was a conscientious peruser of newspapers. At the beginning of his New York career he had carefully selected his sheet, and each day methodically read every word that appeared in its columns. No article was too dry and no bit of news too insignificant to claim his attention. He did this not for any pleasure or amusement to be derived therefrom, nor for any innate tendency toward bookishness, but for pure business motives. For, be it known, although a criminal, the Pepper Kid was preeminently a business man. He had come up through the ranks of the yeggs to his present position of gangster and gun man, and because he put brains into his business he was successful. He studied conditions and acted accordingly. A close observer of human nature, he watched the careers of others and profited by their mistakes. He early learned that ninety-nine out of every hundred failures in the ranks of professional criminals were directly traceable to one or more of their four cardinal failings—gambling, whisky, dope, and women. Therefore, he refrained from [illegible] and prospered.

He can hardly be accused of choosing his calling, rather it had been thrust upon him. At the age of thirteen he had been committed to the reform school by an unsympathetic and overzealous judge for refusing to "snitch" on his pals in the matter of a boyish theft. Four years later he escaped from that institution with a minute working knowledge of the details of almost every branch of criminal endeavor. He learned to weigh the chances and balance them against the probable returns of [illegible] moll-[illegible], petermen, [illegible]ups, and con men—and then he went to work—became a professional criminal because it was the only business for which his environment and training had fitted him that promised [illegible] thing like adequate returns for the expenditure of brains and energy. And so, at the age of twenty-six, we find the Pepper Kid living [illegible] with a bank account of some [illegible] thousand dollars to his credit [illegible] thanks to the capacity of the [illegible] that he, and the availability of a [illegible] fund, reasonably secure from official interference [illegible] as he remained on the shady side of the dead-line.

With the moral or ethical aspect of his case the Kid never bothered. He was not one to affirm that [illegible] owed him a living and he intended to get it; for he firmly believed [illegible] earned his competence just as [illegible] as the [illegible] to earn theirs.

Thus it was that the [illegible] read with a [illegible] appeared in the Wireless:

If Mr. Eddie Grantly will communicate with Miss R. K., No. — West Nineteenth Street, he will learn something of the greatest importance to himself.

Thereafter he read each succeeding insertion, but with the passing of the days the smile faded. What was her game? he asked himself. The wistful, half frightened eyes, the frankly smiling lips, and the note of genuine delight in her voice as she recognized him haunted his memory in spite of his desire to forget the incident. She was straight—a girl of another world than his. Was it a frame-up? He decided that it was not. A girl with eyes like hers would not stand for a [illegible] his thoughts [illegible] to the girl with the [illegible] hour, considering the matter from every slant and angle, and grew abstracted and preoccupied. He began to view with disgust, where before he had accepted with indifference, the hard-eyes and painted faces of the stone-clippers, gun-molls, and worse—the woman of his acquaintance. A dozen times he was on the point of going to her, but always he changed his mind. A man never knew what he was going up against when he began chasing a moll. Each morning her personal stared him in the face—and always in his mind was the question—why?

Then suddenly and by accident he found out. The world swam red before his eyes, and in the place of the calculating criminal there sprang into being a man of red blood who thirsted for vengeance—for vengeance and the right to strike for the protection of a woman—for the honor of all women—which had been from his life a thing apart.

It came about in this wise:

Seated in a small wine-room at the rear of an inconspicuous little cafe on Rivington Street, the Pepper Kid smoked thoughtfully and sipped vichy. The door of an adjoining apartment opened, and there was a scraping of chairs as the newcomers seated themselves. There was nothing extraordinary in the sound, and the Kid, from force of long habit, tilted his chair against the wall, removed the picture of a young woman in alluring dishabille, and applied his ear to a tiny hole in the thin partition. On the other side some one was speaking to an evidently interested listener. The voice said:

"And the whole job won't take over an hour. What do you say?"

"What's the lay?"

"You come in and I'll tell you all you need to know. There's no risk. You know where I stand with the bulls."

"Oh, well, I suppose I gotta. I need the kale." The Pepper Kid recognized the two by their voices, and his lips curled in disgust as his mind dwelt upon their vocation. He was about to replace the picture and return to his meditations, when the next words of the speaker galvanized him to intense alertness. He strained his ear closer to the hole as the man continued:

"It's easy. She's a boob moll from up-State and there's no one to set up a holler. She rooms up on Nineteenth Street. Slago Kate piped her off to me. Kate's in the house posing as a cloak model. Now listen: Her name's Knowlton — Roxie Knowlton — don't forget it, and her nerve's about gone hunting a job. A while back she runs into a guy on the street that she recognizes as a kid from her home town that her father—he was a judge, but he's dead now—sent up for lifting some goods. Later her brother owns up to the job, and the old man figures on getting the other kid out: but in the mean time he's broke a window. When she meets this guy he tells her he's a crook, and then he blows. Since then she's trying to locate him to tell him everything's squared up and there's a pardon waiting for him back home. The guy's name's Eddie Grantley—here's her personal in the Wireless. We'll work it this way: Slago Kate'll get her into the car on a pretense of taking her to meet Grantley. You're a friend of his, and she'll sit in the tonneau between you and Kate. I'm the chauffeur. We'll make straight for Wong Lee's. She won't suspect anything until she's through so many doors no one will hear if she does raise a racket. Then I collect five hundred bucks off the chink. You get your hundred, Slago Kate gets hers, the cop gets his hundred and fifty, and so do I, and old Wong Lee gets a brand-new wife—see?"

As stated in the newspaper story of the following morning, the drag-net was spread for the Pepper Kid, and that astute gentleman of the underworld was in hiding. To have sought safety in any of the numerous hangouts of the gang would have invited disaster, for, in the bumping off of Anderson and the Rabbit he had brought down the wrath of the powers upon the heads of the whole gang. The Pepper Kid smiled grimly as he sipped his vichy and pulled his cigarette over the morning paper in the little hole-[illegible] out over on Doyers Street, the [illegible]cation of which was as much a mystery to the gangsters as it was to the police and detectives.

On the second day following the [illegible] he summoned a messenger and withdrew his money from the bank. Then he read the papers, [illegible] and smoked cigarettes until evening when he ordered a taxi.

"No. — West Nineteenth Street," he called to the chauffeur, and [illegible] the machine, settled back against the cushions.

"Gee! If a man had a girl like her to care for—and if she cared for him," he muttered. "I remember when she wasn't [illegible]

[illegible]

"Wait," the Pepper Kid [illegible] crossed the sidewalk and entered the vestibule of the boarding-house. The door opened in response to his [illegible] and he was ushered into a [illegible]lor of shabby red plush furniture and a worn green carpet with its faded path of sickly yellow leading from the door to the sag-bottomed sofa. The Pepper Kid prided himself upon the fact that he was always master of the situation. All of his "jobs" were carefully premeditated, plotted, checked over, and replotted, so that when the time for action came he went about his work with mathematical precision that made for success. Of course there were hitches — times when unforeseen circumstances clashed with and upset his carefully calculated law of probabilities. But in these instances his clear brain and [illegible] were thrown [illegible] the musty old boarding-house parlor, confronted by a smiling slip of a girl with haunting blue eyes who was extending her hands toward him—both hands — in a gesture of undisguised friendliness, he, the Pepper Kid—"notorious gun-man and gangster" the papers had called him—was, for the first time in his life, utterly helpless—absolutely at the mercy of the unsophisticated "boob moll" from up-State. His hands closed over hers awkwardly, and at the touch he felt the hot blood mount to his cheeks. He heard, as from a distance, his own voice utter words of greeting, and felt her soft, cool hands being withdrawn from his grasp. They were seated now and she was talking in her frank and kindly way:

"I am sorry you were sick. I was waiting for your friend to call for me when the most dreadful thing happened. An auto drew up to the door, and we thought, of course, it was his; when all of a sudden, as the man alighted from the machine, another stepped to his side, and there followed four sharp reports. We were watching from the window and, oh, I can see it yet—the long, thin streaks of flames, like lightning! There was no shouting, no out cry of any kind, only the sound of the shots—two, and then two more, and the two dark forms, one on the sidewalk and the other huddled limp against the steering-wheel. Then the scrape of hurrying feet, the sharp rap of the policeman's club on the sidewalk, a confused babel of voices, and the gong of the ambulance. I thought your friend had been murdered, and wanted to rush down-stairs, but Katherine would not let me. She turned out the light and began feverishly to undress. At breakfast next morning they said she had gone. The papers stated that the murder was the result of a criminal feud of some kind."

"Yes," assented the man, "merely an affair among criminals." If there was a touch of bitterness in his voice the girl, who had no knowledge of the facts, failed to notice.

"And now, Eddie, that you have come, what do you think I have to tell you?"

"That is what I came to hear."

"You remember what you told me that day on the street?"

"Yes, I remember," he nodded. She continued eagerly:

"What if somebody should tell you that it was all a mistake? That another confessed to the crime for which my father sentenced you?" She paused, and, as he made no reply, continued, leaning toward him, her eyes alight: "Oh, Eddie, don't you realize what it means? That you aren't a criminal as people have always supposed! That you need never again to be ashamed of your name! You should be proud of it. I think it was grand—your taking the blame to shield the others! You see, I have always wanted to find you—to be the first to tell you of this, because—long afterward Harry confessed to the theft. Aren't you glad?"

The man was looking at her with an intentness that was disconcerting, and it seemed a long time before he replied:

"Yes, very, very, glad to know that you do not believe me to be a criminal. I would be the happiest man alive if I thought that I were entitled to — to your regard." The words fell slowly from his lips—slowly and vibrant in their intensity. The girl wondered at the suppressed feeling they implied, and at the strange longing in the depths of his sad eyes. Her gaze fell before his. She blushed furiously and was at a loss for a reply. Presently he spoke in a more even tone:

"Miss Knowlton, will you tell me why you are here?" At the end of a half hour she finished, bravely choking back a dry sob that spoke more eloquently than words of the nerve-wrack of her despair.

"And these investments of your father—do you know anything about them?" She shook her head.

"No, father never spoke to me of business matters. I only know that there was almost nothing left."

"Well, it so happens that I do know." The girl looked at him in astonishment as he continued: "Quite by accident I discovered that your father had been fleeced by a gang of Wall Street crooks. I bore no love for Judge Knowlton, but, after meeting you that day, I put two and two together. Then I confronted these men [illegible] and forced them to disgorge. I had no trouble in doing this [illegible] they have been mixed up in so many shady transactions that a word would [illegible] the authorities on their trail. They turned over to me something over [illegible] thousand dollars." The Pepper Kid [illegible] and the girl in the [illegible] opposite [illegible] words.

[illegible]

"Yes! Oh, yes, I will go! If you only know how dismal and home-sick I am, but, somehow, I think you do know. Oh, how can I ever thank you?" She laid her hand upon his arm and, with a strange flutter at her breast, felt the strong muscles tighten under her touch. His breath came rapidly.

"Don't try. Just remember me as a—a friend."

"Remember you! Why, aren't you coming? The old town is your home, too, and everybody knows about the pardon. And we—I mean you—" She stopped abruptly in [illegible] face rich color mounted [illegible] The [illegible]

"Come, you must pack. You have just three quarters of an hour." Twenty minutes later he stood on the curb and handed her into the taxi.

"But you will come and see me, won't you?" There was an odd catch in the girl's voice as she searched the face, half-shaded from the light of the street-lamp by the brim of his soft felt hat.

"Yes some day—maybe— In the mean time I wish you to keep this—to remember me by." He smiled as he detached a very thin jeweled watch from its chain and tossed it into her lap. Before she could reply he closed the door and turned to the chauffeur:

"Grand Central. And see her safely abroad her train." He handed the man a yellow bill—his last.

There was an unwonted droop to his shoulders as he watched the retreating car. As it rounded the corner he caught the fleeting glimpse of a white face pressed to the glass. He removed his hat, ran his fingers slowly through his thick brown curls, and breathed deeply of the night air, and turned—squarely into the arms of big Buck Cronin!

He stood upon the exact spot where two nights before, he had watched the body of The Rabbit crumple slowly to the sidewalk.

"H-a-a-a-a-a!" The sound roared huskily from the bull throat of the detective as he seized the unresisting arms of the Pepper Kid in a vice-like grip. "So it's you, is it, Kid? And right glad I am to meet ye. This'll be a fine feather in my cap, and the whole force on the jump to gather ye in." The prisoner smiled calmly into the beady eyes of the big sleuth.

"Aw, cut the rough, Buck—I ain't heeled. Here, slip the bracelets on," and he stretched out his hands for the irons.

"Tell me one thing, Kid," said the officer as they walked side by side toward the main thoroughfare. "It's all up with you, anyhow. You've polished off old Mulvaney's pet-heeler, and you'll get it comin' and goin', for the gang's turned again' ye. Red Mike's fair foamin at the mouth to lay hands on ye, and you're good as convicted already. I thought you was smarter than the others, but I took a long shot. They most always come back! Tell me, Kid, why is it? Why do they most always come back?" The Pepper Kid smiled—a curious enigmatical smile and there was a far-away look in his eyes as he replied:

"I wonder why?"

In a little town far up-State a slender, blue-eyed girl followed with absorbing interest the daily progress of the trial of the Pepper Kid—gun man. It was a horrible thing — that cold-blooded murder of which she had been an involuntary witness. She was disappointed when they failed to convict him.

Twenty times a day this same slender girl withdraws from its resting-place against her heart, a thin gold watch set with jewels, and, pressing it to her warm, red lips, wonders dreamily when its owner will come to claim it.

Each night at her bedside she breathes a prayer for the well-being of Eddie Grantley - gentleman!

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Mandy's Compliment.

The morning after the coming out party, Mandy, the cook, thus greeted the young girl for whom it was given:

"Miss Annie, yo' sho' did look sweet las' night! My, I hardly knowed yo'! Dey wasn't a thing erbout yo' dat look ed natchel!"

—A man can either keep his own council or engage a lawyer.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration on the estate of EDWIN R. ALLEN, late of Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to O. A. Dort, of Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. No. 2, by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same at once, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the undersigned. O. A. DORT, Dec. 12, 1918-6t. Administrator.

Wanted

Old Fashioned Things: High post cord bedsteads, straight back sofa, sideboard, any old ball and claw foot, claw-foot, carved, inlaid or other foot, claw-foot, carved, inlaid or other old fashioned furniture; andirons, samplers, paisley shawl, old dark blue, pink, copper colored or silver colored dishes, china or colored glass vases; flint-lock guns or pistols, old books, etc. What have you? Describe, state condition and price asked. John C. Davis, 373 Gray St., Elmira, N. Y.—Dec 19-4t.

Orphans' Court Notice

[illegible] Estate of T. W. Johns [illegible] Estate of J. Edward Smith [illegible] Estate of Robert K. Young, late of Wells[illegible] WILLIAM S. WOODHOUSE, Clerk. Jan. 1-4t.

Court Proclamation.

Whereas Sevellon F. Channell, President Judge of the Fourth Judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the county of Tioga, has issued his precept, to me directed, for the holding of an Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer at Wellsboro, in and for the county of Tioga, Pennsylvania, on the FOURTH MONDAY of JANUARY, being the 27th day, A. D. 1919, and to continue three weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the [illegible]

WIRELESS IS FREED OF BIG HANDICAP

Prof. Pupin, Inventor, Will Keep Method Secret Until After European War.

The man who made transcontinental telephony possible announced a few days ago that he had completed an invention that would free wireless telegraphy from static interference, much the same trouble that so long hindered the transcontinental telegraph. He is Prof. Michael I. Pupin, who came to America in 1874 a penniless Serbian immigrant. His inventions already have netted him almost $1,000,000 and his most recent one probable will bring him in a sum running it to the hundred thousands.

Wireless transmission heretofore has been subject to one serious handicap, a composite of atmospheric and physical troubles known to scientists as static interference. Under such conditions it is often impossible to get a wireless message thru for days and during portions of almost every day transmission is out of the question.

Professor Pupin announced nearly a year ago that he believed he had solved the problem. The other day he stated that he had perfected his device and now knew that it would meet all requirements.

The value of the invention in time of war is tremendous, as it would give the side possessing it a great advantage over its foes. For that reason Professor Pupin asserts he will not make public the secret of his invention until the close of the war unless the United States should be drawn into the conflict, in which case he would reveal it to the government. In the former event, however, the United States would be the first Government to posess it.

This one-time Serbian immigrant also is the inventor of the present system of ocean telephony. He received $200,000 for that invention. The same "loading" coil that made ocean telephony possible also put an end to the difficulties of transcontinental telephony. He is rated as one of the world's foremost electrical scientists.

It was to escape service in the army that Pupin fled to America. He had no dream of becoming a scientist then; he wanted only some peaceful occupation. When he landed in New York he did not have a cent. Drifting from one job to another he finally became a farmhand in New York State. The daughter of the farm owner interested the Serbian lad in education, and Pupin went back to New York City determined to acquire learning.

He worked as a "rubber" in a Turkish bath house and in his spare hours studied at the night school at Cooper Union. He progressed so fast that when a friend obtained for him a scholarship at Adelphia College he was able to hold his own with the other students. From Adelphia College he went to Columbia University, then to Cambridge in England, and finally to the University of Berlin, where he studied under the German master scientists.

He came back to America as a professor at Columbia University, a position which he still holds.

The Serbian Government several years ago acknowledged his service to humanity by making him honorary consul general to New York.

NEW ENGLAND CAPTAIN FISHES UP A FORTUNE

Ambergris Worth $40,000 Found Off South American Coast.

A small fortune in ambergris, estimated at about $40,000, has been fished up off the coast of South America by Captain Joseph F. Lewis of the [illegible] Viola.

Word was received at New Bedford, [illegible] by the owners of the [illegible] that [illegible] Viola had found 150 pounds of the [illegible] gray substance which is used in [illegible] manufacture of costly perfume. [illegible] Captain Lewis reported that his catch [illegible] 150 pounds.

Experts at New Bedford said that [illegible] current price for ambergris was [illegible] per pound and declared that a conservative estimate of the value of [illegible] discovery was $37,500.

MUSIC IN MOVIE MAKING

Phonograph Used to Bring "Mood" on Actors.

[illegible] the sweet country maid of a motion picture studio dreaming of [illegible] lover in a far-off land. A talking [illegible] yes, a real talking machine [illegible] started and the strains of "I hear [illegible] Calling Me" are heard.

"You see," says the director, "the [illegible] part that the talking machine can be made to play in the [illegible] of a motion picture. In the [illegible] of time directors will realize [illegible] the talking machine can play the [illegible] of [illegible] It [illegible] We know how music enlivens the [illegible] of the motion picture [illegible] the theater. The audience does [illegible] often realize the importance of [illegible] musical accompaniment. But [illegible] the music is the difference [illegible] a moment. The effect that [illegible] has upon the spectator is [illegible] to its effect upon the actor. He responds readily to the musical stimulus."

[illegible] being now a popular pur[illegible] the price dictators who have been [illegible] at the expense of the gen[illegible] [illegible] seek out in some [illegible] place.

[illegible] Coffee and sugar are linked together in packet [illegible] but do not forget that their merger at the breakfast table will continue on the same [illegible] scale.

"Ah yes; but before April 1 shall be in Paris," is a remark generally credited to Field Marshal von Hindenburg about the time Foch spread the tacks along the road to the French capital.

"It will be for the good of G[illegible] Mr. Hoh[illegible]

Logs Wanted

Especially cherry and ash. Write Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N. Y.—Dec. 5-6t.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the Court House in Wellsboro on THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1919, at 2 o'clock p. m.

C. E. BENNETT, Secretary.

Dec. 26-3t.

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the executors, administrators, guardians, etc., named below have filed their accounts in the Register's office for Tioga county, Pa., and that the said accounts will be presented in the Orphans' Court to be held at the court-house in Wellsboro, in said county, on MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1919, at two o'clock p. m., for confirmation nisi, and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1919, unless cause be shown why said accounts should not be confirmed.

First and final account of Jennie Spencer, Administratrix of the estate of Anna Blair, late of Delmar township, deceased.

Second partial account of Fred W. Stemens, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of the estate of Sarah M. Billings, late of Wellsboro, deceased.

First and final account of Thomas A. Fessler, Guardian of Albra H. Fessler, minor child of Josephine H. Fessler, late of Elkland, deceased.

First and final account of Thomas A. Fessler, Guardian of Lawrence P. Fessler, minor child of Josephine H. Fessler, late of Elkland, deceased.

Fifth partial account of William C. Sechrist and John D. Allison, surviving executors of the will of Charles S. Green, late of Union township, deceased.

First and final account of Owen Hornsby, Administrator of the estate of Emma Hornsby, late of Chatham township, deceased.

First and final account of L. G. Pritchard, Executor of the will of Julia A. Knapp, late of Lawrence township, deceased.

Final account of Tioga County Savings and Trust Company, Guardian of Florence Leach, minor child of Nettie Leach, late of Delmar township, deceased.

First and final account of James H. Owlett and Charles O. Churchill, Administrators of the estate of Jane Martin, late of Deerfield, deceased.

First and final account of Ellen Ransom, Administratrix of the estate of George Ransom, late of Chatham, deceased.

First and final account of Miles Hilery Smith, Executor of the will of Jacob B. Smith, late of Liberty borough, deceased.

First and final account of Walter Sherwood, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth C. Yahn, late of Wellsboro, deceased.

First and final account of A. M. VanZile, Administrator c. t. a. of the estate of Sarah L. Howard, late of Osceola, deceased.

WILLIAM S. WOODHOUSE, Register.

Jan. 1-4t.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the courthouse in Wellsboro, Pa., on MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1919, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property in Tioga county, Pa.:

1. All that tract or lot of land situate in Farmington township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and known as the Hartman lot, described as follows: Beginning at a post, the southwest corner of a lot conveyed by Charles Weeks to A. Upham Sept. 19, 1877; thence north along the east line of said lot 111 rods to a post in the center of the highway leading from F. Stan's place to Nelson; thence north 42 degrees east, along the center of the said highway 30.8 rods to a post; thence southerly by a line parallel with the said west line 135 rods to a post in the north line of a lot once owned by Jas. Carl; thence west along said line 21 rods to the place of beginning; containing 18.2 acres, be the same more or less, with some woods thereon. To be sold as the property of Bert Taylor, suit of Charles Tubbs, now for use of Warren Tubbs.

2. All that certain lot, tract or parcel of land situate in Farmington township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of lands of W. L. Niles; thence east along the public highway to the lands of John Beard; thence south along the John Beard land to lands now owned by Eliza S. Secord; thence west along lands of Eliza S. Secord to lands of W. L. Niles; and thence north along lands of W. L. Niles to the place of beginning; containing 62 acres covered by above description, but the mortgagors intended to convey only the east one-half thereof containing 32 acres, be the same more or less. It being the same land conveyed to mortgagors by Morgan Taylor by deed dated June 4, 1907, and recorded in Deed Book 132, at page 341. To be sold as the property of Anna Taylor and Bert Taylor, suit of Charles Tubbs, use of Warren Tubbs, Administrator, use of Warren Tubbs.

3. Also, that other certain lot, tract or parcel of land in the same township, county and state, bounded northerly by the public highway leading westerly from Thornbottom Creek road to Fairview Grange hall; [illegible] by land of Wallace Niles; southerly [illegible] by lands of Vandel Draper Kirk and [illegible] by lands of Bert Taylor; containing [illegible] 24 acres of land, be the same more or less. It being the same land [illegible] of B. L. Cashner by [illegible] Anna Taylor [illegible] 1912, [illegible] Improved, [illegible] with a dwelling house and barn and some fruit and [illegible] To be sold as the property of Anna Taylor and Bert Taylor, suit of [illegible] Tubbs, use of Warren Tubbs, Adm'r, [illegible] use of Warren Tubbs.

FRED S. HUSTED, Sheriff.

Jan. 1-3t.

Notice of Appeal.

[illegible] and [illegible] of state, county [illegible] dog taxes for the year 1919 [illegible] the [illegible] assessors of Tioga [illegible] Wellsboro [illegible] Pennsylvania, and the [illegible] several townships [illegible] Assessors [illegible] at [illegible] the purpose of considering appeals [illegible]

Bloss—At Town Hall, Blossburg, Jan. 14.

Brookfield—At Hotel, Knoxville, Feb. 13.

Charleston—At Commissioners' Office, Wellsboro, Feb. 7.

Chatham—At [illegible] House, Middlebury, Feb. 14.

Clymer—At Town Hall, Westfield, Jan. 12.

Covington—At Town Hall, Covington [illegible]

[illegible]

Deerfield—At [illegible] Knoxville, Feb. 13.

Delmar—At [illegible] Wellsboro [illegible]

Duncan—At [illegible] Morris, Feb. 11.

[illegible] Feb. 14.

[illegible] Elkland.

Elkland—At Town Hall, Elkland, Feb. 14.

Farmington—At [illegible] Feb. 11.

Hamilton—At [illegible] Blossburg, Jan. [illegible]

Jackson—At [illegible] Millerton, [illegible]

Knoxville—At Hotel, Knoxville, Feb. 13.

Lawrence—At Hotel, Lawrenceville, Jan. [illegible]

Lawrenceville—At Hotel, Lawrenceville, Jan. [illegible]

Liberty—At Hotel, Liberty, Feb. 5.

Liberty boro—At Hotel, Liberty, Feb. 5.

Mansfield—At Town Hall, Mansfield, Jan. 16.

Middlebury—At Fowler House, Middlebury, Feb. 14.

Morris—At [illegible] Hotel, Morris, Feb. 4.

Nelson—At Town Hall, Elkland, Feb. 14.

Osceola—At Town Hall, Elkland, Feb. 14.

Richmond—At Town Hall, Mansfield, Jan. 16.

Roseville—At Hotel, Roseville, Jan. 21, in the afternoon.

Rutland—At Hotel, Roseville, Jan. 21, in the afternoon.

Shippen—At Commissioners' Office, Wellsboro, Feb. 7.

Sullivan—At George Hall, Mainesburg, Jan. 21, in the forenoon.

Tioga—At Town Hall, Tioga, Jan. 24.

Tioga boro—At Town Hall, Tioga, Jan. 24.

Union—At Town Hall, Ogdensburg, Feb. 4.

Ward—At Town Hall, Ogdensburg, Feb. 4.

Wellsboro — At Commissioners' Office, Wellsboro, Feb. 19.

Westfield twp—At Town Hall, Westfield, Feb. 12.

Westfield boro—At Town Hall, Westfield, Feb. 12.

And we hereby give notice to all taxables within said districts to appear at the time and place for the appeals in their [illegible] [illegible] if they [illegible] and no [illegible] will be heard, [illegible] the appellant shall [illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] CHAMBERS, [illegible] FULKERSON, [illegible] CRAWFORD, [illegible]

SUDAN[illegible] GIVE[illegible]

ONE FARM[illegible] CUTT[illegible] SE[illegible]

Demand F[illegible] age [illegible]

Kansas [illegible] grass, whi[illegible] ing yields [illegible] of Harmo[illegible] it gave th[illegible] with a tou[illegible] The part [illegible] seed avera[illegible] seed of th[illegible] pound; th[illegible] price of [illegible] demand f[illegible] larger tha[illegible] last year [illegible] Nichols [illegible]

Sudan [illegible] which is [illegible] cultivated [illegible] the seaso[illegible] this way [illegible] pounds t[illegible] cut seve[illegible] crop and [illegible] tained. [illegible] the most [illegible] course.

The a[illegible] ability [illegible] thing th[illegible]

It res[illegible] lly tha[illegible] drier re[illegible] feterita. [illegible] by the [illegible] tension [illegible] riculture [illegible] demons[illegible] Kansas [illegible] ited sa[illegible]

"The [illegible] increas[illegible] in this [illegible] years, [illegible] in eve[illegible] they a[illegible] good [illegible] yields [illegible] will d[illegible] add w[illegible] wester[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] that [illegible] agent[illegible] terest[illegible] grass [illegible]

Sud[illegible] count[illegible] in a [illegible] tion [illegible] sults [illegible] start [illegible] Unite[illegible] ture [illegible] farm[illegible] resul[illegible] ally [illegible] seas[illegible]

Al[illegible] situ[illegible] show[illegible] ers [illegible] ter, [illegible] be [illegible] This [illegible] ster[illegible] Ecc[illegible] wor[illegible] spre[illegible] ter[illegible] mer[illegible] era[illegible] Joh[illegible] Suc[illegible] mo[illegible] ton[illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] int[illegible]

Do[illegible]

br[illegible] ar[illegible] to[illegible] co[illegible] ha[illegible] w[illegible] d[illegible]

GUARANTEED RUBBER GOODS

Ice Caps, Ice Bags, Invalid Cushions, Finger Cots, Physicians and Nurses and Housekeepers Rubber Gloves. Syringes, our Wearever Hot Water Bottles and Fountain Syringers, moulded in one piece. No seams to leak, no bindings to come loose, patented neck construction prolongs service and protects hands.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED FOR A YEAR

Corner Drug Store : Ray P. Howd

atchley Says

le wishes to extend his nks to all for the generous share of Xmas business en him.

le desires to call attention the fact that he has a dly supply of Drugs, Medes, and sickroom necessities, and is fully able to e care of all the demands t would naturally be made n a first-class drug store ing the coming cold seas-

. L. Blatchley
DRUGGIST
The Rexall Store

/e Write All Kinds of
SURANCE
, Life, Health, Accident, Compensation, se and Occupancy, ive Stock, Surety onds, Fidelity Bonds.

J. CAMPBELL
Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa.

NA S. SOFT COAL

Any Amount
Any Body
Any Time
Any Where

100 pounds delivered, thin borough limits:

ne $5.00
in of Mines . . 5.40
reened 5.80

ard prices 60c. less

eo. M. Spalding

R. H. W. BAILEY
DENTIST
WELLSBORO, PA.
fice over Mathers & March Store

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1919.

New Advertisements.

A. B. Dunn [illegible]
[illegible] Vandegrift's
[illegible] Mrs. Mabel Bacon
[illegible]
[illegible] Bernkopf's
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Open Minded" Swift & Co.
[illegible]
[illegible] Tioga County Savings & Trust Co.
[illegible] Notice, Estate of E. Yahn
[illegible] Albert Thomson, N. W. Ames & Son
Style-Craft Store, Mathers & March
Woman's Shop, Fickeisen & Mock

BRIEF HOME LOCALS.

Chas. Fischler, of Harrisburg, is itor in town.

Mrs. Robert Bower is a patient he Blossburg Hospital.

John E. Davis, of Knoxville, had ness at the county seat last Saty.

The Bridge Club was entertained y Mrs. Carl Bernkopf on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. H. Z. Russel, of Waverly, [illegible], is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. [illegible]more.

William B. Swartwood, Sealer of ights and Measures, of [illegible]field, in town Monday.

Mark Sullivan, Marc S[illegible] and Collin [illegible] to Ph[illegible] [illegible]

—Mrs. J. L. Snyder is at home after an absence of several months in Washinton, D. C. Capt. J. L. Snyder has been transferred to Boston.

—Lieut. Edward Bryden has returned home from Chicago, having been honorably discharged from military service.

—Miss Laura Adamy has returned home from a two weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. John Kirkpatrick, at Newberry.

—Miss Margaret Blair has gone to Washington, D. C., to take a position in the Department of the War Risk Insurance.

—Mrs. John Fullwood has returned home from Blossburg, where she has been visiting at the home of her son, Peter Fullwood.

—Mrs. Nathan Kaplan and daughter, Ethel, and son, Elliott, of Geneva, N. Y., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cohen the past week.

—Attention is called to the full page announcement of Bernkopf's annual January Clearance Sale on page eight. The sale begins next Saturday morning.

—Mr. and Mrs. William L. Shearer announce the engagement of their sister, Mrs. Mary Van Darrin, of this place, to Mr. Charles F. Robbins, of Washington, D. C.

—S. Z. Kaplan, Esq., of Scranton, a member of the Jewish Welfare Board in the United War Work Campaign, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Joseph Cohen.

—The semi-annual clearance sale of the Mathers & March "Style-Craft Store" begins Saturday, January 18. Watch next week's papers and circulars for particulars.

—Private Harry Bisbee, who has been stationed at Camp Greenleaf, Lytle, Ga., returned home last Saturday evening, having been honorably discharged from service.

—Mr. and Mrs. Herman F. Yahn were in Jersey Shore, December 31, to celebrate the golden wedding of Mrs. Yahn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Warriner, former residents of Wellsboro.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Hoare, of Corning, announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith, to William A. Yung, of Terre Haute, Ind., at present connected with the Corning Glass Works in this borough.

—County Superintendent M. F. Jones, of Blossburg, and Assistant Superintendent J. G. March, of this borough, attended the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association held in Harrisburg last week.

—The State bridge across the Cowanesque river at Nelson which was recently completed by Contractor M. H. Stebbins, of this borough, is said to be one of the finest bridges in the State. It is a 160-foot span and cost $45,000.

—Hearing was had before Judge Channel in chambers on Monday afternoon and decrees awarded in the following divorce matters: Grace E. Trowbridge vs. Dorr Trowbridge; Jennie Anderson vs. Andrew Anderson; Effie Pearl Youngs vs. Albert Youngs.

—Division headquarters of the American Red Cross has sent out orders to stop all knitting. In consequence of this order no more wool will be given out and all partly made articles should be finished as quickly as possible and turned in along with any unused wool and needles to local headquarters.

George L. Miller, of Galeton, died Tuesday afternoon of pneumonia following an attack of grip. He was a former resident of Wellsboro, where he was well and favorably known. Besides his wife, who was Miss Pauline Ostman, of this borough, he is survived by three children. He was about 45 years of age.

"A Night in Honolulu" attracted a good sized audience last Saturday night. The company was capable and the story was interesting, even if worked out on the same old theme of white man's perfidy to the simple-minded natives. The Hawaiian music and singing was good and was quite a feature of the offering.

—As the "beautiful" began to fall last Saturday so did the mercury, and residents in this section have enjoyed several days the real old fashioned winter weather, with the thermometer hovering around the zero point. Monday morning was the coldest of the season, thermometers registering 12 and 13 degrees below zero.

Private Walter Leach, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey B. Leach, of Mansfield, is recovering from the wound he received Sept. 30, while fighting in the Argonne forest. He was with the Headquarters Company, 314th Infantry, 79th Division, and went over the top Sept. 26. Private Leach is a nephew of Harry D. Wheeler and Mrs. J. G. March, of this borough, and Mrs. J. M. Gentry, of Stony Fork.

The United States railroad commission has granted clerical orders for the year 1919, good on all roads under federal control. Clerical orders were withdrawn by the railroad managements three or four years ago, since which time all ministers of the gospel have been required to pay full fare. The re-establishment of this courtesy to the ministry will no doubt be a welcome New Year's gift to them for the year 1919.

—The [illegible] of Dr. [illegible] [illegible]

in a great many years. One might have thought that it was spring instead of winter. The average temperature for the month was 34.8 degrees. This is the warmest that it has been since 1911 when the average temperature was 35 degrees. There was also very little snow for the month and at no time has it compared with other months of December.

—Marshall L. Benn, of Williamsport, a former resident of this borough and well known throughout the county as an orchard demonstrator, has gone to Ithaca, N. Y., where he has entered the graduate school of Cornell University to secure his master's degree. He has been employed for the last 12 years by the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture as crop pest inspector and orchard demonstrator, and will study along the lines of pomology, entomology and horticulture.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

Many Items of Interest From Nearby Towns and Neighboring Counties.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Lyon, of Middlebury Center, announce the coming marriage of their daughter, Elva Irene, to Elmer J. Doan. The event will take place next Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents.

—Elmer E. Harer, a former resident of Roaring Branch, died Monday at Tarpon Springs, Fla. The body will be brought to Williamsport for burial. Mr. Harer is survived by his wife and a daughter, also by his mother, Mrs. Matilda Harer, of Roaring Branch, and a brother.

—William T. Foulkrod, of Williamsport, was instantly killed in his workshop about 9 o'clock Saturday morning when an emery wheel over which he was working burst and a fragment struck him under the chin. He was nearly 61 years of age and was a native of Liberty. He is survived by his wife and one son.

—Merton S. Davis and Miss Beulah M. Lines, both of Knoxville, were married Tuesday at high noon at the home of the bride's parents in Woodhull, N. Y. The bride was prettily gowned in white crepe de chine, and carried a bouquet of bride's roses. She was attended by Miss Bessie Davis, a sister of the groom, who wore a gown of green crepe de chine. Casson Lines, a brother of the bride, was the best man.

—The announcement of Andrew Brimegen, of Westfield township, for the Republican nomination for County Commissioner, will be found in the proper column. The Westfield Free Press says: "Mr. Brimegen bases his right to the office on the grounds that he has been engaged in road and bridge work much of his life, and feels that he is competent to fill the position. He is a Republican, a veteran of the Civil War, and an industrious and respected citizen."

Wellsboro High School Notes.

The sale of thrift and War Savings Stamps December 20 amounted to $179.09.

Doris Eames, Jane Blatchley, Laura Schieffelin, Adeline Dortt and Andrew Landrus were visitors at school Friday.

The Senior class netted about $25 from their New Year's dance.

A short program was given at school Friday. A recitation was given by Lillian Ashley. Mrs. Herrick, of Elmira, sang five selections and the High School Orchestra gave their first concert [illegible] several members from the Mansfield S. A. T. C.

The English department will give a short play Friday and the Marseillaise will be sung in French by the members of the French class.

The faculty surprised Mrs. Nancarrow last Saturday evening by giving a shower in her honor at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] C. Brooks, on East avenue. The entire faculty was present and the evening was greatly enjoyed.

THE WELLSBORO CHURCHES.

Some Activities in the Churches of Your Home Town.

The New Year is one of special opportunity in every sphere of religious work. The result of any opportunity is measured by the loyalty of those to whom an opening for service comes. The greatest challenge of all Christian history to the membership of various branches of the church is that of the present.

First Baptist Church.

Central avenue and Pearl street—Worship, 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Bible school, noon. Meeting of the Men's class for business and social hour Monday evening, 7:30. All men welcome. Sermon themes: Morning, "The People with One God"; evening, "Idolatry of Christianity."

You are welcome to all services in the Baptist church.

Sunday, Jan. 19, will be observed as Armenian Relief Day. Special offerings for this work will be taken at all services. This is really a postponed Christmas offering.

Watch for announcements regarding young people's work.

Preaching at Marsh Creek next Sunday afternoon.

First Presbyterian Church.

David R. Evans, Minister.—Midweek activities: Thursday, 7:30, service of bible study and prayer. Read Daniel, chapter 6. Thursday, 6:30, meeting of the Session. Friday, 7, bible school social. This will take the place of the Christmas treat which had to be postponed. A good time has been planned and refreshments will be served. We are counting on a 100 per cent. attendance of the bible school.

Sunday—This is "Family Day" in the Presbyterian churches. Fill up your family section by your presence at the service. Sermon theme in keeping with the occasion; also the message to the Juniors. Bible school at noon. This is "Enlistment Month." Sign up as a volunteer in the Student Army of the Word of God. 7 p. m., evening worship with sermon by the pastor. Special note—Members are urged to hand in their orders for the new hymnals as soon as possible.

The Methodist Church.

Henry E. Bayley, Minister.—All services as usual on Sunday: Morning worship at 10:30; Sunday School at 12 m.; evening worship at 7 o'clock. The Sunday School will please bring in all Christmas offerings for the "Children's Home" next Sunday.

The January meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society will be held at the home of Mrs. Schieffelin, on Main street, on Wednesday afternoon. Mesdames M. H. Stebbins, Hugh Stebbins and H. E. Bayley and Miss Nina Button are hostesses.

A Centenary District Institute will be held at our church in Corning next Tuesday.

Christian Church Notes.

The pastor will be out of town the forepart of the week. Divine services Sunday, Jan. 12, 10:30 a. m. The subject will be along the line of preparation for our revival meeting, which begins Feb. 2.

The subject for the evening service Jan. 12 is the second of a series, the title for this evening being, "The Mission of the Church."

We are beginning the new quarter in the Bible school with some new plans. Would urge all the teachers and scholars to be in their places.

We have just learned of the death of I. R. Spencer of Footeville, Wisconsin. He visited Wellsboro last summer and was well and favorably known in this county, where he preached for many years.

For Sale.

One spring wagon and one pair of bob sleds for sale cheap. Mrs. Mabel Bacon, Wellsboro, Pa.—Jan. 9-tf.

Wood for Sale.

All kinds of hard and soft wood, including pine and chunk wood. Address, ALBERT CASS, Wellsboro, R. D. 7.—Jan. 2-2t.

Live Stock.

[illegible]
Jan. [illegible] Farmers' Phone [illegible]

Two Houses and Lots for Sale.

[illegible]

—Two big cars, each loaded to the roof, with Hun helmets, bayonets, caps and other parts of enemy equipment arrived recently consigned to the Philadelphia postoffice. The trophies, which are of every sort collected by soldiers, have been sent by Yankees overseas to friends and relatives. The weight of the German trophies amounts to almost 120,000 pounds, and the soldiers paid more than $15,000 postage, at the rate of 12 cents per pound.

—Nature sometimes frowns. The farmer will tell you that even the brow of a hill may be furrowed with care.

The World's Friend

That's the role the American farmer plays to-day.

The ending of hostilities set free millions of people who must be saved from starvation.

No doubt many of our soldier farmers will be back to help with this year's planting

The farmer's friend that's the role this Institution wishes to play in its relation with you.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Wellsboro, Pa.

SALE : SALE
ALL ROYAL SOCIETY ART GOODS

Beginning Thursday, Jan. 9th

To last until Royal Society Goods are closed out.

CORDECHET

Royal Society Cordechet hard twist, white or ecru, per ball	10c
Colors	11c

CROCHET

R. S. Crochet, soft twist, white or ecru, small ball	10c
White or ecru, large ball	23c
Colors, small ball	11c
Colors, large size	25c

FLOSSES

Celesta, all colors, per skein	4c
Rope and India Floss, per skein	2c
Strand Floss, per skein	2c
Monoselle, short skeins, 3 skeins for	5c
Flosselle, white and colors, per skein	2c

All Package and Stamped Goods at Cost Prices

VANDEGRIFT'S
Millinery, Art Goods and Notions
WELLSBORO, PA.

Report of the Condition

OF THE TIOGA COUNTY SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY of Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 31, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Reserve fund. Cash, specie and notes	$44,527 90
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	[illegible]
Legal reserve [illegible]	[illegible]
Nickels and cents	[illegible]
Checks and cash items	2,451 60
Due from Banks and Trust Cos., excluding reserve	1,730.00
Commercial paper purchased. Upon one name	118,214 40
Commercial paper purchased. Upon two or more names	[illegible]
Call loans with collateral	[illegible]
Loans secured by bonds and mortgages	[illegible]
Bonds, stocks, etc.	[illegible]
Mortgages and judgments of record	[illegible]
Office building and lot	[illegible]
Other Real Estate	[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures	[illegible]
Overdrafts	1,103 05
Other assets not included in above. W. S. S.	1,169 47
Total	$1,0[illegible],189 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000.00
Surplus Fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	[illegible],544 33
DEMAND DEPOSITS, exclusive of trust funds: [illegible]	[illegible]
Treasurer's checks outstanding	292 99—391,891 58
TIME DEPOSITS, exclusive of trust funds: Savings fund deposit	430,4[illegible]9—430,439 09
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Bills payable	50,000 00
Total	$1,046,159 00

TRUST FUNDS.

Mortgages	$7,9[illegible]
Other investments, etc.	[illegible]
Cash balance	[illegible]
Total Trust Funds	$51,6[illegible] 48

CORPORATE TRUSTS.

[illegible] $59,000 0[illegible]

State of Pennsylvania, County of Tioga, ss: I, C. L. Bennett, Treasurer of the above named Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. L. BENNETT, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1919. WALTER SHERWOOD, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest: [illegible] H. L. Blatchley, H. C. [illegible], [illegible] Directors. Jan. [illegible]

Administrator's Notice.

[illegible] estate of ELIZABETH YAHN, late of Wellsboro, Pa., having [illegible] Walter Sherwood of Wellsboro [illegible] notice is [illegible] to said estate [illegible] persons having [illegible] requested to [illegible]

WALTER SHERWOOD, Administrator. Jan. [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN GROCERY PRICES

Granulated Sugar, 5 lbs.	46c	Standard Brand Root Bread Flour	$1.45
Pink Salmon, tall can	18c	Double Tip Matches, box	4 c
Quaker Oats, pkg.	10c	Pure Lard, lb.	30c
Choice Corn, can	15c	High Grade Peas, can	14c
Lindon Oleo, 2 lbs.	61c	P. & G. Naphtha Soap, 4 cakes	25c
Red Salmon, tall can	26c	Lux Soap Chips, pkg.	10c
Fels Soap, cake	6½c	Crisco, can	28c
Campbell Soup, all kinds, can	10c	Brooms, No. 6	80c
Peanut Butter	23c	Mason Mustard, Large Jar	13c
Tomatoes, can	13c	Karo Syrup	11c
Lima Beans, lb.	15c	Butter, Choice Creamery	55c

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.
99 Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa.

The Style-Craft Store

Special Sale of Coats and Suits Now On

Suits priced from $25.00 to $35.00.	$18.50
Suits priced from $40.00 to $50.00.	$28.50
Suits priced from $50.00 to $65.00.	$35.00
Coats priced from $25.00 to $30.00.	$18.50
Coats priced from $35.00 to $45.00.	$28.50
Coats priced from $55.00 to $65.00.	$45.00

YOUR OPPORTUNITY IF YOU NEED WINTER GARMENTS

MATHERS & MARCH
WELLSBORO, PA.

The Gazette.

WELLSBORO, PA.

FRANK CONEVERY · Editor and Owner

THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1919.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
D. H. DARBY, of Wellsboro.
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the Primary Election, Sept. 16, 1919.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
CHARLES M. ELLIOTT, of Wellsboro.
NORMAN B. LESLIE, of Wellsboro.
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the Primary Election, Sept. 16, 1919.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
ANDREW BRIMIGIN, of Potter Brook.
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the Primary Election, Sept. 16, 1919.

Figures given out by the Census Bureau show that the recent influenza epidemic cost 111,588 lives in forty-six of the biggest cities of the country.

Rear Admiral Rodman told the House Committe last week that he favored sinking all the capital ships of the German navy as they are of a type so dissimilar to our own that the cost of upkeep would be out of all proportion to their value.

Secretary of War Baker told the House Committee last week that a bill soon will be introduced providing for a regular army of 500,000 men by voluntary enlistment. He said the War Department had no policy at present as to universal military service.

Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Administrator, who is in Europe to consider relief for the starving in belligerent countries sent a stinging rebuke to German commissioners who seek an audience with him, adding: "Tell that pair to go to hell. I'll not deal with them."

Americans occupying General Hindenburg's old quarters in Spa, Belgium found a luxuriously furnished dugout, in which he is said to have sought cover whenever allied airplanes approached. It is said General Hindenburg spent much of his time in this "funk hole," and that the Kaiser had a similar one on more luxurious lines.

All but four of the counties of the million counties of Pennsylvania voted in favor of the fifty million dollar road bond issue at the November election, a striking contrast to the election of 1913, when all but twelve voted against it. The majority in favor of the amendment this year was over a quarter of a million votes, or six times the adverse majority when it was submitted five years ago.

"Home looks better than the picturesque River Rhine to the American soldiers at Coblenz. They do not care for soldiering with no fighting," says an [illegible]. "They say the excitement of the war is over and that America is now the best [illegible] for the display of their energies. It is too quiet for them [illegible] that the big guns have ceased to boom, the cooties [illegible] and the poisonous gases [illegible] to suffocate."

According to a Washington dispatch the Government's loss in operating the railroads [illegible] calculated by Railroad [illegible] officials at less than $[illegible]. This represents the difference between the aggregate amount the Government will be compelled to pay railroad companies as rental for the use of their properties, the so-called guaranteed returns, and the net income which the Government will receive from the railroads.

GERMANY MUST BE WATCHED.

If it is true, as the London Times says, that Germany still has between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000 men under arms, and that they can quietly replace their heavy artillery and resume warfare under pretence of defending the Fatherland, then greater vigilance is necessary than is at present apparent. It may be true that immediate demobilization of [illegible] so vigorous army is impossible, especially as France is quite properly insisting on receiving the large quantities of railway rolling stock demanded by Foch under the terms of the armistice. But it would seem to be a measure of reasonable and necessary precaution for German demobilization to be carried out under the supervision, if not control, of an inter-allied commission.

Germany is no more to be trusted in the present circumstances than she was before she admitted defeat and [illegible] for terms. The Herald has [illegible] the first pointed out that the [illegible] was under suspicion as a [illegible] national movement and [illegible] [illegible]

An optimist is a man with no fear of the "flu."

Added to the cost of living is the cost of being sick!

Negotiating with the bolsheviki is bound to be a messy affair.

Ticklish problem—arresting Spanish influenza without catching it.

Nothing seems so tasteless as the vampire kiss on the "movie" reel.

Something not to worry about now is the price and style regulation of straw hats.

The only good feature of the "flu" is the fact that it goes just as rapidly as it comes.

Apple crop is estimated to be 24,000,000 barrels. That means 48,000,000,000 cores.

Revolution in Germany should studiously avoid needlessly spattering its hands with blood.

A pessimist is a man with a bin full of coal who kicks about having to empty the ashes.

There is fine teamwork between the weather and the fuel conservation departments these days.

Winemakers of Bordeaux tread the grapes with their feet. Is that what puts the kick in the wine?

To hear the average "flu" victim talk after his recovery one would think he was expecting a service medal.

If the price of milk continues to go up we shall have to chase the pig out of the parlor and keep a cow!

One of the problems that will follow the war is the discovery of some decent employment for a U-boat.

Unfortunates who are always getting the wrong number are the strap hangers of the telephone service.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to own two pairs of trousers, both with suspenders?

This will be America over all in more ways than one. The British small boy is learning how to play baseball.

Now that the sugar allowance has been increased, courting adults will resume something of their ancient sweetness.

Many a man who talks vehemently about the self-determination of peoples has to ask his wife's permission to go out.

The aversion of some folk to fresh air is only less violent than that of others to work, although neither ever killed anyone.

When woman expresses her real opinion of hubby to the neighbors, it is time for the divorce lawyers to sit up and listen.

The average man always takes more pride in the [illegible] gained at the "gym" than in that acquired by digging the potatoes.

New York department stores are now experimenting with women floorwalkers. It is a job for which many mothers have qualified.

Egypt is producing fuel gas out of vegetable refuse. We might do that here, only Hoover won't allow us to have any vegetable refuse.

[illegible]

[illegible]

There may be [illegible] homes in the world, but the [illegible] are those of the [illegible] in Belgium—even though there is scarcely a roof left.

And the woman whose appearance attracts the attention of other women doesn't have to worry about whether the men are looking at her.

It is rather an [illegible] body of people in Europe [illegible] that doesn't attempt one way or another to change the map of that part of the world.

Under the new regulations for restaurants no garnishments are allowed. Does this include that little sprig of alfalfa that flanks some of the meat orders?

The landlord has at least the satisfaction of observing that the tenant who considered it cheaper to move than pay rent has disappeared from the scene.

Living costs continue upward and many economies are forced, but the idea of the Indianapolis man who decided to live in a tree and eat corn is still a little novel.

The government can get the people to refrain from wasting food, fuel and some other things but it is practically [illegible] to try to get some people to avoid wasting time or money.

About half the [illegible] are entirely [illegible] [illegible]

GERMANY MUST PAY

Important Commercial Centers Destroyed Beyond Repair.

PEOPLE ARE LEFT HOMELESS

Country Should Be Forced to Pay for Ruthless Destruction as Far as Within the Power of Its People.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

In August, 1914, the city of Lens in northern France was a prosperous community of close to 50,000 people. It was known as the Pittsburgh of France, and its coal fields were the one great source of supply of fuel for the nation. Its steel and iron mills supplied much of the material for French railroads, shipbuilding and other industries. Its people were industrious and thrifty, living in comfortable homes, surrounded by the modest luxuries of an industrial community.

All that is left of Lens today is a crumbling pile of debris. No single wall of the city is still standing, and hardly a piece of a wall as much as ten feet square can be seen amid the terrible ruins. Both the buildings and the machinery of its factories are gone completely. Its coal mines are flooded and the machinery with which they were operated has been destroyed.

And all this because Germany started a war for the purpose of conquest; a war in which no principle other than that of selfishness was involved. Today Germany is a crushed nation. Her plans for world domination miscarried, her armies have been defeated, but before these things happened the city of Lens had been destroyed.

I stood amid the ruins of what had once been the attractive and prosperous industrial community of Lens and watched hundreds of her people who had returned after the Germans had been driven back, as they searched for the spots on which their homes had once stood, as they dug into the debris in an effort to rescue from it some one thing, some memento of that home they had loved as much, or even more than we Americans love our homes. I saw the tears on the cheeks of many as they toiled. I saw an old woman carrying away, as the only thing she could find, a piece of a broken chair, and I thought, who shall pay for this devastation, this misery?

There Is But One Answer.

Are the broken, homeless people of Lens to pay? Are the people of France to pay? Are the people of England or America or Belgium to pay? Or are the Germans to pay?

To be sure, the city of Lens was destroyed by shells fired largely from British guns. But they were fired into the city because the invading Germans in the city must be driven out that not only France, but the world, might be freed of the menace of German domination; and the debris that once was Lens stands today as a striking monument to German greed and to the accuracy and efficiency of British artillery.

Could the people of America have seen the people searching those ruins as I saw them; could they have seen the tears as I saw them they would have said, as I said, Germany must pay, and she must continue to pay until this fair city and many, many others like it, have been restored; until these people and their descendants are again the happy, prosperous, contented people they were before the hell of German wantonness and selfishness was let loose in 1914.

What happened in Lens has happened in many other cities and towns in France, in Belgium, in Italy, in Serbia, in Roumania, in Poland, and for all of them Germany and her allies should pay, and pay, and pay.

Cruel Fate of Ypres.

Another example of the hellishness of this German war of conquest is seen in what was once the beautiful and historic city of Ypres, in Belgium. This town is today but one mass of ruins. Its wonderful Cloth Hall and St. Martin's church, both considered among the marvels of Europe and both dating back to the thirteenth century, are gone, never to be restored. There is no way by which the Germans can give back to the world these beautiful monuments of past centuries, but they can be made to pay for them so far as dollars can pay.

And with the passing of this city there passed away many thousand lives of British soldiers who today lie buried around the place they so bravely defended. One possibly better realizes here the terrors of this war than at any other one spot. Here the Germans held the hills to the east of the city, and the British defenders occupied the low-lying fields between the hills and the city. For them dugouts or deep trenches were out of the question as the land is but little above sea level. And here, in what is almost a marsh, the British Tommies lay month after month, through winter and summer, a fair target for the Boche guns on the nearby hills.

When I was in Ypres late in October, many of the people to whom it had been home, were there digging hopelessly in the rubbish in a vain effort to find some small thing that could be associated with the homes that the Germans had destroyed in their effort to secure world domination by a war of conquest.

City of Walls Only.

The city of Menin in Belgium, was not shelled by either army, and yet it is a city that Germany should pay for. The walls of Menin are standing, but it is a city of walls only. The floors, the roofs, the joists, the doors and windows and the door and window casings are gone, all torn out by the invading Boche, with the result that the people of Menin are as homeless as the people of Lens and Ypres and hundreds of other cities and towns in the invaded countries.

I rode through devastated Armentieres, Bailleul, La Bassee, Douai, Cambria, Roisel, Peronne, Albert, Arras, St. Quentin, Guiscard, Noyon, Chauny, Thiaucourt, Vigneulles and hundreds of smaller towns, and the story of devastation was always the same, with but little variation, devastation caused by the Boche, and for which the Boche should pay, and for which the price assessed will never be high enough.

In many ways the hellishness of the Boche has been demonstrated. The city of Arras has not suffered such complete destruction as has fallen upon many other cities. Here the German gunners centered their fire upon the cathedral, and day after day, week after week and month after month they continued to pour a rain of metal upon this beautiful old church until today it is nothing but a mass of powdered stone. Germany cannot give back that cathedral of Arras, but she can pay and should pay for the needless, senseless destruction.

And the fair cities and towns that have been so ruthlessly destroyed are but incidents in the devastation caused by this war, and for all of which Germany and her allies, and they alone, are responsible, and for all of which they should pay.

Subscribe for the Gazette—$2.00.

Now Is the Season for

Never Slip Horse Shoes and Calks

We have a large stock and all sizes.

W. W. LOWELL

Hardware and Plumbing

WELLSBORO, PA.

Some Good Bargains in Farms.

Send for Our Farm Catalogue

KITCHEN & BLATCHLEY

Real Estate Agency

Announcement

CHAS. C. CORWIN, Organist and Choirmaster, of Christ Church, Corning, will teach Piano, Voice and Organ, in Wellsboro, every THURSDAY, beginning the first of the new year.

For particulars, write or 'phone—

MRS. JOHN TURNER

147½ Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa.

Wellsboro Roller Mills

Ceresota, Bay State or Freedom Flour, 49-lb. sack	$2.90
Ceresota, Bay State or Freedom Flour, 24½ lb. sack	1.45
or $11.00 per barrel	
Dandy, the best pastry flour made, 49-lb. sack	2.70
Buckwheat Flour, 12-lb. sack, 85c; 24-lb. sack	1.70
Lots of 100 pounds and over, 6c per pound.	
White Rye and White Corn Flours, per pound	6c
Barley Flour, per pound	4c

Prompt attention given to wheat, buckwheat and feed grinding.

Both Phones **GEO. C. BROOKS** Prompt Delivery

[illegible] No. G[illegible]

At The Woman's Shop

For the Week Ending Saturday, Jan. 18th

Special Price Reductions on All SUITS, Coats, Dresses and Furs Now On

It would be unsatisfactory to say the least for us to quote prices without being able to show the merchandise.

Price reductions alone are very misleading.

One must feel the quality of the materials and see the style and superior tailoring of the garments in order to comprehend the unusual values which the reductions imply.

Concerning Dresses

We have always taken particular pride in our showing of street, afternoon and evening gowns. We now have an assortment that for style, quality and value cannot be surpassed. Among the wool dresses of serge, jersey, etc., there is not one that is not ALL wool. The prices range from $9.98 to $22.50, representing reductions of from $2.50 to $6.50 or more on a garment.

There are crepe-de-chine, georgette, satin and taffeta dresses all having proportionate price reduction.

FURS

Annis Furs have a reputation for style and quality that is almost universal. We have neck pieces, muffs and sets in all the popular styles and varieties of pelts.

All are now offered at substantial price reductions.

Coats and Suits

A very good assortment considering the lateness of the season—late for us but early enough for you to still receive the best of the winter's service.

If you can get a fit you will get a bargain. We can still fit nearly anyone.

FINKELSTEIN & MACK, Wellsboro

Evans Suggests Some Economies

Thursday, Friday and Saturday January 9, 10 and 11

Instead of Butter at 65c. to 70c. per lb., use the famous "Nut Margarine." Its pure and wholesome, made from cocoanut oil, the most nutritious oil known. Give it a trial, for these three days, at 35c. per lb.

Imperial Mince Meat, 2 pkgs. for	.23
Fancy Evaporated Peaches, 25c. lb. value for	.15
Antler Brand Figs, while they last, 15c. value 2 bx	.29
Prunes, 40-50, per lb.	.15
Hand Picked white beans, 2 lbs. for	.25
Golden Age Macaroni, reg. 10c. pkg., 3 for	.25
Warrens Noodles, reg. 10c. pkg., 3 for	.25
Country Club Molasses, New Orleans, can	.25
Bulk Cocoa, good value, per lb.	.22
Handy Box Matches, while they last, 2 for	.09

For Saturday Only

GRANULATED SUGAR, 5 lbs. for 48c.

YEAST FOAM, per pkg. 3c.

H. A. EVANS

EAST END GROCERY

Phone Farmers' 37W.

Lost.

Lost Sunday, Jan. 5, 32 by 4 tire chain. Finder will please return to A. B. DEANE, Wellsboro, Pa.

Notice to All Dog Owners.

On and after Jan. 16, 1919, all constables will be instructed to kill any dog found not wearing a [illegible] tag for the year 1919. Commissioner of Tioga county.—Jan. 8-2t.

Business for Sale.

The Deane Photo Studio, established forty years, is offered for sale. In the event of the stock and equipment not being sold complete, same will be sold by the piece and the rooms rented for other purposes. ALS. B. DEANE, Wellsboro, Pa.—Jan. 1-2t.

Duncan Township School District.

The members of the board of directors of Duncan Township School District wish to express their sincere regard and sympathy to the family of Frank [illegible] in their recent bereavement. [illegible] the loss of one who [illegible] member of the board of directors. By order of the Board. JOHN NELSON, Secretary.

Notice.

[illegible] MONDAY, JANUARY [illegible] MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1919 [illegible] ELSON [illegible] CATLIN, [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

[illegible]

Jan. 8-3t. FRED S. [illegible], Sheriff.

Notice of Liquor License Applications for 1919.

[illegible]

Jan. 8, 1919-3t.

WALKER LEWIS

A REMARKABLE OFFER!

GLASSES $2.50—NO MORE, NO LESS

Friday and Saturday, Jan. 10 and 11

FOR TWO DAYS ONLY

HOURS—Friday 9 to 8. Saturday—9 to 4.

To advertise my expert work to any new patient, WHO WILL BRING THIS ADVERTISEMENT, a fine pair of Reading or Sewing Glasses, guaranteed throughout for just $2.50, no more, no less; case and examination included. Don't fail to take advantage of this remarkable offer. Bifocals, shell frames and special ground lenses—lowest prices.

Post Office Building, WELLSBORO, PA.

the Judge Repented

I will be d d." Judge Von with an apprehensive glance pulled himself up on the verge indiscretion. The soothing f a waltz from the distant ball- empered his asperity somewhat. found the youngster," he mut- ess angrily. "He absolutely de- I told him I would never con- such a marriage and here he en all evening dangling after— se, Eva is a nice girl, but she is ughter, and to Edward's mar- ith a child of Maria von Lister never consent. What happened ago has neither been forgiven gotten."

judge stepped out into the beau inter garden with its hidden and enticing arbors. Behind e palms closed over the en- and he sat down behind a huge of exotic ferns to think of other hen he was a struggling young and the bench a long way off. nd hope held the tiller in those and few rocks of disappoint- arred the chart. A quarrel, r, wrecked his dream ship and the girl with whom he was to ailed for the wonderland, drift- t. In the years that came both arried both had children and ere widowed.

as all dead and done with long hought the judge— "long, long

should its dead body be drag- to the light now? At fifty, especially those of an unsatis- uth are

Edward, do be careful! Those ! Someone "

n't care, darling. I have been g for a real moment with you ning."

ous sounds— indescribable on but eloquent enough for those ned— followed, startling the out of his reverie.

e recognized Edward's voice, was his first paramount feeling r that his son should openly de- is authority. To walk into a ed conservatory, too and vul- begin— vulgarly! Why, con- it! the thing was reprehensible, ot as young men and young were used to behave in his— suddenly the anger died away, to his eyes came a softer light memory of those days rose be- m. After all, young people will

ling!"

Edward, what would the judge "

a' would Baroness von Lister can't see why they should both to our caring for each other," nt on. "There seems no reason ver. The old man has never done just thing before. Now when for a reasonable objection, he his teeth and says childishly, objects because— because he

w silly!"

found their impertinence," mut- the judge, "I "

ther behaves in exactly the way. She is really very fond of I know that, but Oh, Edward ne! I am afraid of those palms. ne—the judge, or perhaps moth- "

that is all right, dear, ers never hear good things of elves."

ng the palms a listener wiggled ently.

ther will never give her con

r will my old man! There is a loose somewhere, girlie. Your r and my father are not exactly s; they are coldly polite when neet, but "

course there is a reason, Ed- I have discovered it."

e does you have?"

her and the judge were in love ach other ever so many years They were actually engaged!"

u don't say! And "

y quarreled, separated, married ed unhappy ever afterwards."

at explains "

at?"

at the old man keeps an old of your mother locked away in ss. One day quite by a

[illegible]

we must think out a plan. It done. But now we must really k. People will notice—Oh, Ed- her only one—there you nasty ou have had three, when I said

I'll give them back to you if

old—but, oh Eddie, I have t of a plan "

voices died away in the The judge drew up

memory of a bad dream. Hope sprang in his heart and as he pushed the drooping palms aside and stood by the fountain the mantle of a bygone youth enveloped him once more. Presently he heard a slight noise, a rustling of silks, then a woman came out of the shadow and stood beside him. Some instinct in the judge recognized her at once and the same instinct told him she had been crying.

"You—you heard what those silly young people said," he stammered.

"Yes, I heard," she replied softly. "My head ached, so I came out here and they had begun to talk before I could ."

"It was most unfortunate," said the judge lamely.

"Most unfortunate!"

"And there is nothing to be done. I suppose, but take their advice and talk it over."

"Nothing."

"And"—the judge's confidence suddenly returned and he moved closer—"I suppose it's quite true about the letters, and—other things?"

"Quite—and the photograph. Hans, was that true also?"

"Quite true. And "

When Eva and Edward met their parents half an hour later they were almost petrified with amazement when the judge calmly informed them that he had decided to give them a chance of getting tired of each other.

The climax came, however, when the judge after helping Eva's mother into her carriage, deliberately bent down and kissed her full on the lips.

Jokes.

Jokes were first imported to this country several hundred years ago from Egypt, Babylon and Assyria, and *have since then grown and multiplied.* They are in extensive use in all parts of the country and as an antidote for thought are indispensable at all dinner parties.

There were originally twenty-five jokes, but when this country was formed they added a constitution, which increased the number to twenty-six. These jokes have married and inter-married among themselves and their children travel from press to press.

Frequently in one week a joke will travel from New York to San Francisco.

The joke is no respecter of persons. Shameless and unconcerned, he tells the story of his life over and over again. Outside of the ballot-box he is the greatest repeater that we have.

Jokes are of three kinds—plain, illustrated and pointless. Frequently they are all three.

No joke is without honor, except in its own country. Jokes form one of our staples and employ an army of workers who toil night and day to turn out the often neatly finished product. The importantation of jokes while considerable is not as great as it might be, as the flavor is lost in transmit.

Jokes are used in the household as an antiseptic. As scene-breakers they have no equal.—*From Life.*

Drew a Crowd.

Out of a shop entrance he dashed with a small length of cane, with which he manfully attacked a rainpipe.

He struck it repeatedly, then thrust it upward as far as it would go. Next moment the passers-by heard the familiar squeaking of an imprisoned rat. Women fearfully ran away, with uplifted skirts; men and boys gathered round. The man prodded and prodded, and the squeaks became shriller.

Carts drew up by the curb, and advice came from all quarters.

"Get a long stick, mate!"

"Bring a dog, some one!"

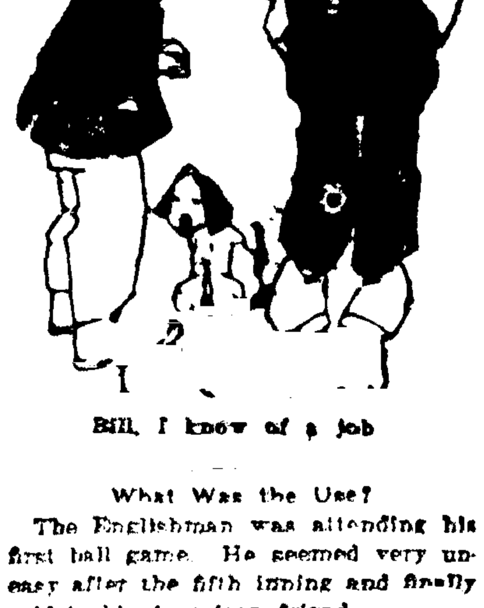
"Let him come out, and we'll get him!"

But the hunter took no notice. He [illegible]

[illegible]

Business of Matrimony.

[illegible]



Bill, I know of a job

What Was the Use?

The Englishman was attending his first ball game. He seemed very uneasy after the fifth inning and finally said to his American friend:

"I say, old chap, when do they serve the tea?"

"They don't [illegible]" laughed the American.

"No tea between [illegible]"

BRIEF CHRONICLES BY LAND AND SEA

Ticks and Flashes Which Bulletin in Condensed Style the News of the World.

TIMELY HISTORY PARAGRAPHS

Events at Washington Which Loom Large as Crucial Happenings. Industrial Activities at Home and Abroad.

PEACE BULLETINS

The President leaves London for Carlisle, where he visited his mother's birthplace, and from there he went to Manchester for an important address. After the Guildhall speech in London he was the guest at luncheon at the Mansion House, and then he dined with Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George.

President Wilson's speeches and cabled reports of a virtual agreement with the British and French premiers have quieted criticism of Mr. Wilson's peace projects, a Washington dispatch says. All elements at the capital still distrusts the league of nations scheme, but is less vociferous and inclined to take a wait and see attitude.

Within a month 320,000 French prisoners of war returned to France will be repatriated.

President Wilson spends five hours in conference with David Lloyd George, British premier, and Arthur Balfour, British foreign secretary, on the big issues of the Paris peace congress. It is said a virtual agreement was reached and that President Wilson may give some inkling of it in his speeches. London crowds waited hours for a glimpse of the President and cheered frantically when he appeared, bowing and smiling.

President Wilson is enthusiastically welcomed to England. At Dover he makes a brief address in response to official greetings. King George and Queen Mary go to Charing Cross station to welcome him to London, and great throngs clamor outside Buckingham Palace until the President appears and says a few words. While Mr. Wilson talked Mrs. Wilson waved the Union Jack.

WASHINGTON

Mr. Gompers says American Federation of Labor opposes formation of national labor party. Executive Council selects delegates to international congress.

An appropriation of $500,000,000 for the food administration's train corporation, which will be charged with carrying on the government wheat price guarantee for the 1919 crop, will be provided in a bill to be introduced in Congress.

Secretary of War Baker announced that no plan was formed as to which of the two big powder plants, one at Nashville, Tenn., and one at Charleston, W. Va., would be kept in operation.

The railroads are completing plans for a fight to the finish against the administration's program for extension and enlargement of federal control. A program setting forth in detail the position of the railroads is being completed for presentation to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

The senate will not object to the inclusion in the peace treaty of some statement that the American government favors the working out of a plan for preserving the future peace of the world through a league of nations, limitation of armaments or otherwise.

Immediate legislation authorizing resumption of army enlistments is urged in a letter to Mr. Dent, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, written by Newton D. Baker, secretary of war. Mr. Baker says demobilization threatens to leave fewer troops than are actually necessary for garrison and guard duty.

Mexican laborers brought into the United States because of war conditions will not be deported, says William B. Wilson, secretary of labor.

GENERAL

The United States surgeon general [illegible]

[illegible]

United States Steamship [illegible]

Under an agreement reached in the house the war revenue bill of $6,000,000,000 will go to conference immediately.

Generals Black, Crowder, Goethals, Gorgas, Hines and Jervey will be awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

It is expected the [illegible]

Boston policemen asked for an increase of $200 a year.

The British liner Saxonia arrived at New York with 1,105 wounded aboard.

Gold output of California was estimated at $18,000,000, compared with $21,000,000 in 1917.

War department announces the sale at various cantonments next month of 44,455 horses and mules.

The food administration will ship 180,000 tons of supplies to Belgium monthly hereafter.

Mulhausen, returned to France, has been renamed Mulhouse.

C. F. Kelley, president of Anaconda Copper Mining Company, is directing organization of National Association for Protection of American Rights in Mexico.

Chicago police report Jean Crones, former University Club chef, sought on a charge of poisoning Archbishop Mundelein and 200 guests, was arrested.

War department announced that more than $1,000,000 was saved by the government in the purchase of 15,210,000 pounds of coffee.

Washington reports Holland will present claims to the United States for use of shipping taken over by the government in March.

Nationwide program of physical training for nation's youth urged by American Physical Research Society at meeting in New York. Will ask Congress to aid movement.

SPORTING

The general trend of argument in the closing session of the thirteenth annual meeting of the National Collegiate Association at the Hotel Astor, New York, was for a wider and broader system of physical education.

City College defeated Cornell, 3 to 1, and won the Triangular League chess tournament.

Vincent Richards defeated Frank T. Anderson in close final match in New York for national junior indoor tennis championship, while Anderson and H. K. Kaltenbach won the doubles title from Richards and Harold Taylor.

Annapolis defeated College of the City of New York at basketball by 28 to 14.

Star athletes and professional coaches belong to the past, declared Dr. James R. Angell of Chicago, in urging the National Collegiate Association to adopt a bigger, better and more enduring athletic system.

Prof. Frank Clark, who was prominent as a boxer under the London prize ring rules, died recently in Cleveland. Clark appeared in numerous bare-knuckle contests in England and in this country. After he retired from the ring he devoted his time instructing in the art.

Word comes from France that Georges Carpentier will not get out of the army for some time, and it may be a long while before he will get a chance to visit America.

Charles A. Comiskey decided to take back to the Chicago White Sox Joe Jackson, who quit last season to join the Shipbuilders' Baseball League.

Cornell and Pennsylvania divided honors in the first round of the twentieth annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League.

Captain "Hobey" Baker, noted athlete, is killed in the last flight he intended making in France and after a successful career as an aviator in the American army.

H. B. Kaltenbach of Princeton caused a surprise in the national junior indoor tennis championship by defeating Harold L. Taylor, the outdoor title holder.

FOREIGN

The daughter of Leon Trotzky, Bolshevist minister of war, and a Bolshevist named Lewow were arrested in Warsaw on Friday, according to reports received in Geneva. Six million marks were found in their apartment.

Lloyd George has had one of the most sweeping victories ever recorded in the elections to the British parliament, the coalition government gaining 519 seats out of 707. The Sinn Feiners have carried 70 seats, practically wiping out the Nationalist vote, and the laborites have only 74 instead of the expected 100. The women candidates were all defeated except Countess Markievicz, who was elected as a Sinn Feiner.

[illegible]

We must be careful what we do to the [illegible] I shall stand no nonsense from America after this war."

The French Academy of Science has [illegible] the proper thing to do. If he isn't a [illegible] who is?

You can tell by the kind of [illegible]

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HONOR ROLL

County .... Town ....

PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY

WAR SERVICE RECORD

Fill in for any member of your family in the military or naval service of the United States or of the Allied Countries, from July 28, 1914, to date, and mail to 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

1. Name .... (Give name in full)

2. Home Address (P. O.) .... (Street Address)

3. Next of kin ....

Address .... Relationship ....

4. Age at entrance into service............. 5. Date of entrance into service ....

6. Branch of service (a) Regular Army. (b) National Guard. (c) National Army. (d) Navy. (e) Naval Reserves. (f) Marine Corps.

6a. Service in Army or Navy of Allies—Give Nation and Branch of service.

7. If in the Army, answer the following:

(a) Department .... Infantry, Artillery, Medical Corps, etc.

(b) Name and Number of Company, Regiment, etc. ....

(c) Where and when located since beginning service. (See point 12 below.) ....

(d) Rank, with dates of promotions .... Name each Camp, Fort or Station. (See point 12 below.)

8. If in the Navy, or Naval Reserves, or Marine Corps, answer the following: (See point 12 below.)

(a) Name of ship, or ships. ....

(b) Branch of Service ....

(c) Exact Rank with dates of promotions ....

9. Casualties:

If died in the service, or killed, wounded, gassed or missing in action, give on another sheet date of death, cause of death, date and place of battle, also details concerning casualties.

10. If decorated or cited for bravery, or special service, give date and complete details. (See point 12 below.)

11. Date of Discharge ....

12. Note: If space after a number on this blank is not sufficient, please note additional facts on a separate sheet. Furnish also, if possible, photograph, sketch of life, war experience, letters, diaries or any other interesting information.

Return to the PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Submitted by ....

Address ....

Date ....

F. 9

Every Name is Wanted For the Official State Records.

Read the above questions carefully and answer them fully so that honor may be given where honor is due—to the State of Pennsylvania and its gallant defenders. The War History Commission, of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense, is compiling an official record for historical purposes, of the men who, during the great war, entered the military and naval service of the United States or the Allies.

Names of men who voluntarily enlisted are, in particular, apt to be missing from the Honor Roll unless furnished by their families or friends. But all names, whether those of men who enlisted or who entered the service by draft selection are wanted.

Fill out a War Service Record for your soldier or sailor boy and mail it without delay.

THE THIRTEENTH COMMANDMENT

By RUPERT HUGHES

Author of "The Unpardonable Sin," Empty Pockets," "Excuse Me," Etc.

"Thou shalt not spend more than thou earnest." This is the suggestive addition to the decalogue which Rupert Hughes makes in a striking and snappy study of New York life which the Gazette takes pleasure in announcing to its readers it has secured for its next serial.

The brilliant author presents a narrative of intense interest to every grown man and woman in America, as it deals with the world-old conflict between love and finance. The scenes are laid in Cleveland and New York City, and while the story is very frank, its truths are very delicately presented and it is thoroughly modern in its views.

"The Thirteenth Commandment" scintillates with bright and telling sentences in presenting the love scenes and quarrels among the principals. The heroine is a pretty and lovable Cleveland girl, who enjoys a whirlind courtship, and then finds herself confronted by the money problem when it comes to a trousseau. Then her eyes are opened and her views modernized by the spectacle of her married brother and his wife and their difficulties. What follows is told in such a clever and interesting manner as to hold the attention of the reader throughout the succeeding installments.

Watch for the First Installment of This Brilliant Story in the Gazette.

WAR WAS GREAT STIMULANT TO THE INVENTOR

Remarkable Work of Bureau of Patents.

WHERE RED TAPE IS NEEDED

Less Than Million and Quarter Devices Have Passed Through Complicated Channels Necessary to Get Patents—High Explosives Play Important Part in Ideas Developed by War—Many Freaks Offered.

Any government bureau that has done what it was established to do more than a million times has accomplished a vast amount of work. Practically the entire machinery of that bureau has revolved each single time. At the close of business November 12, 1918, the United States patent office had registered 1,284,956 patents, and any one who has ever gone through the complicated channels of getting one thing patented will realize what it means to have recorded a million and a quarter of them. On an average, about 500 patents are issued weekly. Red tape attains a very luxurious growth in patent office business, but necessarily. When more than 1,000,000 machines and chemical compounds and whatnots have been recognized as being different from one another, some care must be taken that the machines and compounds that arrive daily are not duplications in some important feature of those already on hand. And care in a government bureau unavoidably requires the use of a lot of red tape. There is a book issued by the commissioner of patents containing one hundred and sixteen pages of printed rules, draftsmen's symbols, and legal forms, all a part of the procedure to be followed.

War Stimulates Inventors.

Naturally the war has been a great stimulant to the efforts of inventors and many man-killing devices have been conceived or reached a high stage of development within the last few years.

This has been a war in which high explosives played a leading part, and it is along that line that many American inventors turned their minds. For instance, many applications have been received for the issuance of patents on hand grenades, all of which are simply based upon a pound or so of some powerful explosive in a metal container. The important part of a grenade, the part on which a patent is asked, is its timing mechanism, by which it can be set to explode at a certain time after it is thrown. Then there are men who have sent in drawings of rifle grenades, practically the same as the hand variety, save that they are fired from a rifle; and "minenwerfer" or trench mortars, small, squat cannon which throw a tremendous and very destructive charge of high explosive over a short distance. Germany surrendered 25,000 of these minenwerfer to the allied forces by the terms of the armistice, which indicates that the allies have a pretty high opinion of their usefulness.

These are old ideas. It required a war like this one to furnish an incentive for developing them to a high degree of effectiveness. The same is true of the depth bomb, another war-time favorite of the inventors, which put the fear of the Lord into German U-boats. Dropped from the rear of a torpedo boat destroyer primed to explode at a certain depth, it was the most effective weapon the allies had for combating the submarines. Patents had been issued on depth bombs years before the war broke out, but not until the submarine menace became grave was the "bush man," as it is lovingly called, really taken up, developed and given a chance to show what it could do.

All Were Failures.

Then there have been patents granted for aerial torpedoes. Said to say, none of them have proved out to be practical, but there is no doubt that a successful aerial torpedo will be a reality before very long. The patent examiners do not scoff. They have seen so many inventions perfected which at first sight looked impossible that they hesitate to laugh at even a "freak" idea. Another aerial problem for which men have tried to find the solution is a device which would allow an aeroplane to remain stationary in the air. The advantage of such an achievement in connection with bombing expeditions can easily be imagined.

Naturally, since the war began, there has been a steady stream of freak ideas into the old gray building at Seventh and G streets in Washington, which houses the patent office. Many of them are of no value and never will be; others, as mentioned before, may mean the germ of a long forward step in the science of war making. In the case of impractical ideas, a polite letter is usually written to the inventor, telling him to furnish a working model of his machine or contrivance, and that settles it. He cannot furnish a working model, because it won't work. This is the invariable method followed in connection with perpetual motion machines, those wonderful conceptions that are expected to run forever without any power other than their own.

Use Enemy Patents.

Possibly the most interesting phase of the relations between the war and patents lies in the "Trading With the Enemy Act." Under that law's provisions American firms or individuals were forbidden to use patents belonging to Germans and Austrians before the war. Nearly 20,000 such patents were actually being listed and sold by the federal trade commissioner [illegible] be of use [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] be [illegible]

er articles of commerce. At the time the armistice was signed only about 100 applications had been made for permission to use any of these 20,000 different patents, partly for the reason that many firms did not know there was such a law, but mainly because, as the law now stands, American firms would have to stop using the processes when peace was ratified. However, efforts are being made to have congress amend the act so as to make its provisions permanent. In that case there probably would be a rush for many of the 20,000.

Most patents of real value are taken out by people who make a business or hobby of invention. It very seldom happens that a man stumbles upon a valuable invention by accident. Most of the worth-while ones are the result of long and patient study and experimenting.

It is a popular belief that Thomas A. Edison has patented more inventions than anyone else, but officials say this is not true. He has taken out a great many, however, and as one of the examiners put it, "Not more than anybody else, maybe, but a long ways better than anybody else."

TREATED GENERAL FOCH

An American Physician Gave French Leader Aid.

How a Richmond (Va.) physician saved the life of Field Marshal Ferdinand Foch, allied generalissimo, became known when it was learned Dr. Robert C. Bryan rendered emergency treatment to the great soldier. The account obtained here follows:

One day in June, 1916, while the allies were planning the Battle of the Somme and the French were making their last great stand at Verdun, Doctor Bryan received an emergency call at his office in the American hospital at Juilly, near Paris. He was told that a "distinguished French general" whose name was not given, had been seriously injured in his automobile at Plessis, Belleville, and was thought to be dying. After treating the injured man Doctor Bryan motored back to Juilly satisfied that Foch was dying, and the next morning went over to Meaux again in order to express his regrets. Inquiring at the hospital for General Foch, he was told by the head surgeon: "The general has gone."

"Yes," Doctor Bryan replied. "Gone beyond."

"Oh, no," the Frenchman protested. "Gone back to the front. The attention given him was in time to save him."

WILL HELP CHEER UP OUR BOYS OVERSEAS

© Western Newspaper Union.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, wife of Gen. Ballington Booth, president of the Volunteers of America, has gone abroad in the service of the Y. M. C. A. to spend the winter with the American expeditionary forces in order that she may cheer up the boys who will be [illegible] on the cold winter nights. Mrs. Booth is a very good speaker and in the past [illegible] in the army.

Entirely Harmless.

Water [illegible] Hampton [illegible] Jefferson [illegible] the American [illegible] of that [illegible] harmless.

City Had 5,000 War Plots.

Iowa [illegible] 4,000 war gardens [illegible] 1,000 more than 4,000 acres of land were cultivated. The value of the garden products was estimated at $1,000,000.

[illegible]

We have advanced [illegible] with our collective and [illegible] dence that a man [illegible] position and more with [illegible] ed an expert.

Having produced the greatest [illegible] of all Americans must now produce in added quantity all of life's necessities including contentment founded on reason and justice.

The way a little girl will hug a [illegible] doll and forget the tendollar one makes a man wonder whether he has ever had the same disregard for the price tags on things.

When the confiscation of alien property [illegible] to sell the property he has [illegible] it to be big [illegible] he will see to it that it is as well sold that it [illegible] be [illegible] by Germans.

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK.

Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

© Western Newspaper Union.

New portrait of Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the commission on training camp activities, who sailed with President Wilson's party on the George Washington. He makes the trip at the request of General Pershing and will inspect all the nonmilitary organizations serving with the American expeditionary forces in order to find the needs of the soldiers in regard to recreation and entertainment.

ALLIES ARE IN ACCORD

General Acceptance of President Wilson's Peace Program.

British Opinion Favors Either Compulsory Arbitration or Year of Waiting.

London.—The fullest and freest exchange of views took place between the two most potential figures in the peace situation, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, and each of them knows now exactly how the other feels on the dominating points of the great problem.

For many hours the elected head of the British government and the President of the United States sat together at a table and discussed the future of the world. It was the most momentous meeting of the President's visit to Europe possibly one of the most momentous in history, which began in Buckingham palace and continued in the drawing room of the prime minister's residence at 10 Downing street.

As a basis for reaching a future agreement regarding a league of nations, President Wilson is understood to have received assurances from Premier Lloyd George that he would support the plan and make it a part of the treaty of peace, and he found that the British view that such a league is essential to a permanent peace is in complete accord with his own idea, the British leader holding, however, that the sovereignty of any nation must not be impaired. President Wilson is agreeable to this view.

The preponderance of British official opinion is strongly in favor of a league which would use force to compel arbitration or a year of waiting, believing that this would be sufficient to prevent all future war without sacrificing any of the attributes of national sovereignty.

There is every reason to believe that the discussion was mutually satisfactory and that the two nations are to work harmoniously together in the peace conference and for the same array of purposes as they worked their military operations.

PERSHING THANKS Y. M. C. A.

Army Chief Grateful for "Enormous Contribution."

Paris.—General Pershing has sent the following message to H. P. Carter, secretary of the American Expeditionary Forces Y. M. C. A.: "With a deep feeling of gratitude for the enormous work done by the Young Men's Christian Association for the American army in France, I wish to express my appreciation of the enormous contribution made by the association to the morale of our troops during the fighting and during the previous and subsequent years."

GERMAN AUSTRIA RAISES LOAN.

First Offering Is $20,000,000 More Than Is Asked.

[illegible] New York.—[illegible] German Austria [illegible] The offering [illegible] December 31.

Airplane [illegible] [illegible] charge [illegible] [illegible] total asked.

SWISS SEND FOOD TO AUSTRIA.

More Than 1,000 Tons Cut Out of Their Own Supply.

Washington.—The Swiss government began the shipment of more than 1,000 tons of foodstuffs to Vienna for the relief of the city population, with the cooperation of Dr. Alonzo Taylor, Herbert Hoover's representative in southern Europe.

This emergency shipment consists of 600 tons of flour, 400 tons of rice and 40 tons of milk and chocolate. The Swiss people sacrificed this.

The profiteers would like to make a great deal better if you can don't expect so loud when they jab the gaff into you.

The Americans' nonchalance is now about as appalling to kaiserism as the crown prince's idea of war as great fun.

It will help a great deal if all the lethal weapons that are now about to [illegible] out in life will choke [illegible] his

THE FOOD WORK TO CONTINUE SAYS HEINZ

Food Administration Work to Be Carried On by Mr. Hoover's Orders.

SOME PAID WORKERS TO GO

The Organization to Stick to the Job, Penalties to Be Inflicted Against Profiteers Though Certain Food Restrictions Will Be Removed.

The Food Administration is to continue its activities. This fact was made plain by Howard Heinz, Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania, speaking with reference to Washington's order affecting certain paid employes whose services are to be discontinued after January 1st.

"The impression exists in some quarters that the activities of the Food Administration have ceased or are shortly to cease," said Mr. Heinz. "This is not the case. The Act imposes upon the Administration certain obligations which continue until presidential proclamation releases us from the Food Control Act, and particularly the obligation to curb profiteering and speculation in licensed food products. This function must continue to be performed.

No Intention of Relaxing.

"There is no intention of relaxing in this direction. It has been possible, now that peace is assured, to cancel many requirements for reports and many of the details of the regulations, but the profit margins and rules have been for the most part retained and will be enforced by revocation of licenses and other appropriate penalties. It is expected that it will be possible, from time to time, to remove certain commodities from the license list, but this will be limited to commodities which do not seem likely to be subject to possibility of speculation and profiteering.

"Mr. Hoover has called to the world's food situation is still critical and can only be solved, up to the next harvest, through the continued support of the American people and the burden will become more specific as soon as the processes of organization and transportation can be solved.

"Mr. Hoover, therefore, continued Mr. Heinz, "requests us to continue our activities in response to the demand of the world's need, and for this reason the Food Administration in Pennsylvania will be continued until the actual signing of peace, unless sooner ended by order of the President before that time."

SPARROWS' NESTS IN A SHIP

Attracted by Grain and Not at All Affected by Noise, Birds Make Home There.

A large tramp steamer had been towed into a northeast coast port for repairs. After having discharged her cargo of grain, she was placed in a dry dock, situated in the middle of a large shipbuilding establishment, with all the usual accompaniment of noise from pneumatic hammers, steam whistles, shouting of men, and other noises common to all such works.

The grain, of which there is always a good deal left about after the holds are swept up, attracted the sparrows in large numbers, and, as if guided by instinct, they commenced to build nests in various parts of the ship. Undeterred by the noise or by the constant going and coming of the workmen, they reared their brood before the repairs were completed, and the vessel sailed. This is believed to be a unique case, for although the sparrow is a bird which seems to take pluck to undertake a home in such circumstances. The workmen admired the pluck of these homeless, cheeky birds, and watched the proceedings to the flight of the young birds with great interest.

[illegible] a farmer near [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BERNKOPF'S

ALL ITEMS IN THESE SALES ARE FOR CASH ONLY
No Phone Orders. No Goods on Approval.

BERNKOPF'S

JANUARY CLEARING SALES

STARTS JANUARY 9th

A Series of Sales to clean up our stocks before inventory and make ready for our Spring buying. Sales that will be of interest to everybody as there are genuine bargains in every department. The lots in many cases are limited, but new bargains will be added daily as these offerings are depleted.

Read Carefully and Buy Early. Sale Starts January 9th at 9 a. m.

HANDSOME WINTER COATS
AT CLEARING PRICES

$17.50 to $23.50	$25.00 to $29.50	$32.50 to $39.50	$42.50 to $47.50	$55.00 to $75.00
COATS	COATS	COATS	COATS	COATS
$12.50	$17.50	$24.50	$29.50	$39.50

This includes every Winter Coat in stock. Handsome, well-made garments of the newest styles and materials in Black and the most wanted colors. All our Plush Coat are in this classification.

HEAVY
OutingFlannel
19c
YARD

A good heavy grade in pretty Blue, Gray and Pink stripes. Regularly 25c and 27c a yard. Limit 15 yards to a customer.

35c Outing Flannel, 27c.
45c Outing Flannel, 37c.

WOMEN'S SUITS
PRICED TO MOVE QUICKLY

$16.50 to $22.50	$25.00 to $29.50	$32.00 to $39.50	$45.00	$65.00
SUITS	SUITS	SUITS	SUITS	SUITS
$10.00	$15.00	$22.50	$29.50	$45.00

These are mostly Navy and Black Suits in the Serge, Poplins and Broadcloth. There are a few extremely good looking suits in Brown, Taupe and Mixtures.

CLEARING PRICES IN MILLINERY

Trimmed Hats $1.95
Includes every Trimmed and Handmade Hat in stock. Value to $8.95

Ready-to-Wear Hats 89c
Felt and Beaver Hats, also tailored Velvet Hats in Black and Colors. Values to $4.50.

UNTRIMMED SHAPES

$3.50 to $7.50 Shapes **$1.50**
$1.98 to $2.98 Shapes **$1.00**

Choice af the finest Velvet shapes in stock at these nominal prices.

WOMEN'S 69c UNDERWEAR
55c
75c Outsize Underwear, 59c.
Warm comfortable Vests and Pants, heavily fleeced.

WOMEN'S 69c SILK FIBER HOSE
49c
A very fine grade of Silk Fibre Hose in various colors which if bought to-day would cost 75c to 89c.

30c UNBLEACHE MUSLIN
20c yd
A limited supply at this price. It will pay you to come early. 10 yds. to customer.

CHILDREN'S 98c WOOL UNDERWEAR
79c
Natural Wool Vests and Pants. The lot is limited and wont last long, so come early.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
18c yd
Values up to 38c
High grade Scrims with pretty borders of Lace and Hemstitching. All 36 inches wide.

59c STATIONERY
39c
White and khaki colored stationery with patriotic designs.

WOMEN'S 89c UNDERWEAR
74c
Heavy Fleeced Pants, "Velastic" make.

WOMEN'S 75c CASHMERE HOSE
67c

50c FIBER MATTING
25c yd
Just one pattern left, about 100 yards. Worth at least 50 cents wholesale.

JANUARY SALE OF Men'sOvercoats

HERE ARE BARGAINS.
Stylish up-to-date Coats—all this season's models in Grays Browns and Mixtures.

$20.00 Overcoats . . **$14.95**
$25 & $27.50 Overcoats, **$19.50**
$35 Overcoat, only one, **$25.00**

Women's $7.50 Shoes
Gray Kid Shoes with fine cloth tops. Military and Louis heels. Also a few in Mahogany and African Brown ... **$5.75**

Women's $9.50 Shoes
A beautiful Kid Shoe, 9 inches in height, made of Khaki colored kid. Louis heels ... **$7.55**

Lot of Women's Shoes
Broken lines of high grade Shoes, mostly narrow widths. Values up to $7.50 ... **$2.48**

SILK SKIRTS
Silk Skirts that are beauties in attractive stripes and plaids. Newest pockets and belts.

$5.75 skirts ... $3.65
$8.50 to $9.98 skirts ... 5.65
$10.95 to $14.50 skirts ... 7.85
$17.50 to $19.50 skirts ... 9.85

Silk and Serge Dresses
GREATLY REDUCED

$12.50 to $19.50 Dresses ... **$8.50**
$17.50 to $27.50 Dresses ... **13.75**

A choice assortment to select from. All wool Serges and Silk Taffetas are the materials. There is a wide range of colors.

A Lot of Silk Dresses
At $7.50
$19.50 to $22.50 Values

Only six dresses in this lot. Every one an extraordinary bargain.

BARGAINS IN DRESSGOODS

Wool Dress Goods
REDUCED TO
59c
PER YARD

Odd pieces of Serge, Poplins, Skirtings, etc., in plain colors, stripes and plaids.

Values up to $1.50 Per Yard

Other Bargains in Dress Goods:

$1.98 Messeline and Taffeta, per yard ... $1.29
$1.25 Cotton Foulards, per yard ... .69
29c and 39c White Voiles, per yard ... .26
50c Mercerized Poplins, ... .35
39c Percales, per yard ... .27
$1.98 to $2.50 Silk Foulards per yard ... 1.15
$6.50 Coating ... 4.98
$2.50 and $1.98 Wool Voile and Tussah, per yard ... 1.49
$4.98 Broadcloths, yard ... 3.50
25c and 39c Cotton Dress Goods, per yard ... .15

HIGH GRADE Quilts & Blankets
REDUCED

$6.50 Wool Finish Blankets at ... $5.15
$5.75 Woolnap Blankets ... 4.75
$4.98 Woolnap Blankets ... 3.98

Fancy Beacon Blankets
in Attractive Designs.

$4.98 Beacon Blankets ... $3.89
$7.50 Beacon Blankets ... 5.98

Quilts of Good Quality
and Well Filled.

$1.98 Quilts ... $1.49
$2.50 Quilts ... 1.98
$2.98 Quilts ... 2.39
$3.50 Quilts ... 2.89
$4.50 Quilts ... 3.79
$4.95 Quilts ... 3.98
$5.50 Quilts ... 4.25
$5.95 Quilts ... 4.95
$10.00 Quilts ... 6.50

$3.50 to $4.50 Waists
$2.69
A beautiful selection of Georgette and Crepe de Chene Waists in light and dark shades. Newest styles.

Men's Derbies and Soft Hats
$1.00
Values up to $4.00

Men's Caps
Good looking plaids, etc., that have not sold quickly enough to please us. Values up to $1. **65c**

Men's $2.50 Union Suits
Heavy Ribbed Klosed Krotch Union Suits of well known Cooper make. The regular price is really less than we can buy them today at wholesale **$2.15**

Children's 50c and 75c Underwear
Heavy, warm Fleece-lined Underwear in limited quantities ... **39c**

Men's $1 Underwear
Heavy Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers of a quality almost impossible to buy today. There are also some heavy ribbed garments in this lot. **72c**

Men's 89c Wool Half Hose
Any man who has tried to buy wool socks this season will realize what a bargain this is. **75c**

Men's $4.50 Wool Underwear
Natural wool Shirts and Drawers in our very best grade. All sizes. **$2.98**

Men's $1.75 and $1.50 Shirts
Handsome new patterns in the latest colorings. Also many in plain white **65c**

VERY SPECIAL
Apron Ginghams
21c yd
This is our regular 32c grade in Blue, Brown and Green checks.
Limit 10 yards to a customer.

Dress Gingham
23c yd
[illegible]

Bleached Cotton Crash
17c
YARD
High grade Bleached Toweling that is worth 20c wholesale to-day.
25c Cotton Crash, 22c

Children's Hats
50c
Our entire collection of Pretty Trimmed Hats and Tams for Children
Values up to $2.98.

Embroidered Pillow Cases
$1.50 Day Cases ... 97c
$1.98 and $2.50 Pillow Cases ... $1.49
Pillow Cases and Day Cases of fine linen handsomely embroidered—some initials.

$2.25 and $2.50 Skirt Patterns
$1.79
YARD
Beautiful striped and Plaid Silk in cuts suitable for skirt or waist.

Newest Neckwear
Pretty Neckwear in Collars and Sets. White and Colors.
$1.25 to $1.50 Neckwear, 95c
$1.00 Neckwear, 75c
50c Neckwear, 35c

Clearing Prices on Turkish Bath Towels

50c Towels	43c
65c Towels	53c
75c Towels	63c
89c Towels	75c
98c Towels	82c
$1.25 Towels	98c

These were all excellent values at the original prices. Some have fancy colored borders.

60c Bathrobe Material
Pleasing designs in light and dark, suitable for both men's and women's bathrobes **49c**

Knitting Yarn
$1.25 Skeins ... 95c
.95 Skeins ... 75c
Gray only.